The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

THE days upon which there will be a Steamer for the Hunter, will, until further notice, be TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 10 P.M.

J. PATERSON, Manager.

A.S.N. Co's Wharf. 4889

FOR KEMPSEY, M'LEAY RIVER.

THE well-known favorite fast-sailing brigantine ROSE OF EDEN, now receiving cargo at the Union Wharf, will sail on Saturday, 20th. For freight or passage apply to Captain SMITH, on board. 5781

FOR THE PELICAN TREE, RICHMOND RIVER.

THE fine schooner VIXEN, Edward Shorter, master, will sail on Saturday next, the 20th instant. For freight on passage apply to THOMAS CROFT, Commercial Wharf.

September 18. 5765

FOR THE NEW GOLD DIGGINGS, MORUYA RIVER, BROULEE.

THE well-known clipper schooner BARD'S LEGACY will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 20th instant.

This vessel's accommodations and sailing qualities are superior to any vessel trading to the same place. For freight or passage apply to Captain BARTER, on board; to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf, Or to G. WHITFIELD, Gunmaker,

5803 No. 83, King-street West.

FOR WIDE BAY.
A Regular Trader.

THE fine brigantine ALBION, 130 tons, Clinton, master, having arrived will be quickly despatched for the above port. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 5737

FOR MORETON BAY,
(Detained at the request of shippers.)

THE THOMAS LORD, 100 tons, Higgins, master, This Evening. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 5738

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE favorite brigantine ANN MARY, 70 tons, Simpson, master, detained for convenience of shippers, will sail This Evening, weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.

Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 5739

ONLY VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER,

THE unrivalled clipper brigantine MEG MERRILIES, 130 tons, Captain Smith. All goods by this vessel are requested to be sent down by Saturday, and passengers to be on board by 12 o'clock on Monday, when she will most positively sail.

For freight or passage (having most superior accommodations) apply to the commander, on board; or, to EDWARD DAVIES, Davies' Wharf, bottom of Market-street.

September 18. 5730

ONLY VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fine schooner CHAMPION, Baldy, commander, will sail on Tuesday the 23rd instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 5715

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE clipper brigantine DON JUAN, 170 tons, Edwin Courtenay, commander. This vessel will clear at the Customs This Day, and positively proceed to sea to-morrow. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to JOHN MACNAMARA.

5761 Queen-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR LAUNCESTON.

THE fine clipper brig SEA BELLE, 150 tons burthen, Captain S. Greig, to sail on Monday next, has room for a few tons of light freight, and good accommodation for passengers. Apply on board at the Circular Wharf; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Spring-street; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 5660

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE FINE BARQUE CANTERO, 310 tons register, William Murray, Commander, will sail in a few days. For light freight or passage apply to HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, September 7. 5639

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing British-built schooner BALLEY, 143 tons, J. H. Laws, commander, has room for about 60 tons of freight, for which, or cabin passage, apply at once to JOHN BILLERWELL, 18, Charlotte-place; to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to R. T. FORD,

5654 8, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE
For passage only,

THE packet brig LOUISA, Captain William Heslop, will receive passengers up to the hour of her sailing, Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

5756 Queen-street.

FOR AUCKLAND,
(At Botts' Wharf,)

THE PACKET BRIG MOA, 286 tons, Captain Norris, will receive freight immediately, and having a large portion of her cargo ready, will positively sail on Wednesday, 24th instant.

The accommodations of this vessel are spacious and comfortable. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to WILLIAM WRIGHT,

5421 Lower Fort-street.

FREIGHT FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—Wanted conveyance for a cargo of coals to Panama, Callao, Payta, or Valparaiso. Apply to HENRY MOORE.

Miller's Point, September 17. 5638

FIRST PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.

THE well-known Packet EMMA, Alfred Brooks, master, clears at the Customs on Saturday.

For freight or passage immediate application must be made on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to complete all their shipments at once.

WANTED—A Second Mate, a Cook, and Steward. 5449

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE well-known brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, 170 tons, Tinley, commander. This vessel is hourly expected, and as she has as usual the greater portion of her cargo ready for shipment, she will have despatch.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA,

5760 Queen-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE ROYAL SAXON, 713 tons, William Charlesworth, Commander. This well-known regular trader will be fitted for horses, immediately on the inward cargo being discharged, and sail about the 1st October. For freight or passage apply to the office of

4214 R. TOWNS.

REGULAR TRADERS TO LONDON.

THE following splendid frigate-built Ships, belonging to Messrs. DUNCAN DUNBAR AND SONS, of Limehouse, will be dispatched from Sydney on or about the undermentioned dates.

For London.

NAME.	TONS.	COMMANDER.	TO SAIL.
BLENHEIM	900	A. S. Molison	Nov. 20.
WATERLOO	1000	James Green	Dec. 20.
VIMEIRA	1100	Henry Neatby	Jan. 20.

These Ships have been built expressly for the Australian Trade; their accommodotions for Passengers are spacious and elegant; and a duly qualified Surgeon will accompany each Vessel. For terms of passage or freight apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

Sydney, July 1. 133

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
To sail with her accustomed despatch,

THE A1 clipper barque PHŒNICIAN, 478 tons register, Hugh Sproat, commander.

For freight or passage apply on board, to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO; or, to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

September 18. 5728

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British-built barque JANE FRANCES, F. A. Levin, commander, 392 tons register. This ship is noted for her fast sailing qualities, having made one of the quickest passages on record from Launceston to London. Has the greater part of her dead weight engaged, and will have quick despatch. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description. For freight or passage apply to Captain Levin, at the Circular Wharf; or to

5264 ROBERT HOW.

FOR LONDON.

THE BARQUE PENYARD PARK, A1, 500 tons, John Weller, commander.

This vessel has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or, to FLOWER, SALTING AND CO.

June 5 11059

FOR LONDON,

THE fast-sailing Barque JOSEPHINE, 278 tons register, is now receiving cargo at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will meet with early despatch. For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street; or, to EDWARD N. BURGESS,

3937 20, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,
For light freight only.

THE A1 ship JOHN KNOX, 1195 tons register, R. Davidson, master, having all her dead weight engaged, will be the first wool-ship of the season, and in time for the London May wool sales.

For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, to J. T. ARMYTAGE AND CO.; Or, to

5725 ABRAM BRIERLEY.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine fast-sailing first-class Barque BOLIVAR, 386 tons, William Murray, commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail about the 20th instant.

This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain on board; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; Or J. B. METCALFE.

September 8. 4906

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing ship ORIENTAL, A1 for 12 years, 500 tons, William Carr, Commander. Apply to the Captain, on board; or, to J. B. METCALFE.

N.B.—This vessel has made the voyage from Sydney to Batavia, and back to Sydney (after discharging 300 tons coals, and taking on board six hundred tons cargo), in the short space of three months and eleven days.

September 18. 5734

WILHELMINA.

ICH fordere hiermit solche Matrosen, die sich letzten Montag von der Wilhelmina, entfernten auf, sich sofort wieder an Bord zu begeben, in welchem Falle ihr Vergehen uebersehen und ihnen alle Strafe erlassen werden soll. Widrigen Falls werden aber solche Anstalten getroffen dass auch selbst nach Abgang des Schiffes ihre Verhaftung und strengste Bestrafung vollzogen werden wird.

5305 Der Capitain FRANZ SCHMIDT.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

THE Committee conducting Mr. THURLOW'S ELECTION will meet THIS EVENING, Friday, the 19th instant, at seven o'clock, at the Committee Rooms, George-street. 5797

RAISINS AND CURRANTS!!!

ELEME RAISINS in boxes, each 56 lb. nett, 3d. per lb. by the box Patras Currants, 4d. per lb., in quantities not less than 56 lbs.

WOODS AND MEEHAN, George-street, near the Post Office.

September 19. 5743

OLYMPIC CIRCUS,
CASTLEREAGH-STREET, IN THE REAR OF THE PAINTERS' ARMS.

MR. J. S. NOBLE, the director and proprietor of the above place, has the honour of announcing to the public of Sydney and its vicinity, that he intends to commence his Equestrian performances This Evening, Friday, September 19.

The performances will consist of every variety of Equestrian and Gymnastic exercises, divided in eleven parts; on which occasion Mr. Noble pledges himself that the strictest attention will be paid to insure becoming order and conduct; also, that no immoral language or improper performance be introduced by the clown or any of the company; in order that the most fastidious can visit this place of amusement without the slightest repugnance.

Prices of admission — Boxes, 3s; pit, 2s. Children under ten years of age, half price.

Doors open at seven o'clock; performance commence at half-past precisely.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

VIVAT REGINA.

Tickets to be had at the Painters' Arms, from 10 o'clock A.M. till 6 o'clock P.M., on the days of performance. 5740

ROYAL HOTEL.

NEW YORK SERENADERS.—The New York Serenaders respectfully announce to the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney and its vicinity, that they will give their Thirty-fourth ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL SOIREE THIS EVENING, September 19th, on which occasion they will present the following programme:—

PROGRAMME.
PART 1.

Introductory Overture, I Puritani and La Dame Blanche	Full Band
A Darkie's Life is always Gay	Mr. Nash
Who's dat Knocking at the Door	Mr. Pierce
Lucy Neal	Mr. Kitts
Colored Fancy Ball (trio)	Messrs. Kitts, Nash, and Pierce.
Old Napper	Mr. Lee
Betsy Brown (music from Enchantress)	Mr. Pierce
Darkey Schoolmaster (trio)	Messrs. Kitts, Nash and Pearce
Nelly was a Lady	Mr. Nash
Stop dat Knocking (an Operatic Burlesque)	Mr. Pierce

Intermission of ten minutes

PART 2.

Duet, Flutina and Guitar	Messrs. Pierce and Nash.

PART 3.

Slocum Moshush Engine—Overture	Company
We'll have a little Dance to-night	Mr. Pierce
Julia Green	Mr. Nash
Sugar Cane Green	Mr. Kitts
Susa Dear	Mr. Lee
Mr. Coon	Mr. Pierce
Dinah Crow	Mr. Nash
Carry me Back	Company
Dearest Belinda	Mr. Pierce

Admission 2s.

Tickets to be obtained at the Royal Hotel; Masonic Hall, York-street; Music Store, of Mr. Henry Marsh, 490½, George-street; and at the door on the evening of performance.

Doors open at a quarter-past 7; commence at 8 o'clock. 5726

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.
YORK-STREET.

OPEN this present EVENING, Friday, September 19, 1851. The novel attraction with which this celebrated and favourite place of amusement has been honoured, the proprietor gratefully acknowledges, and respectfully intimates that the performances now to be produced, for daring and grace cannot be equalled out of Europe. The Evening's performance will commence with

The Fisherman, by Mr. Williams
Cupid's Gambols, Master Griffiths
Windsor Post-boy, Mr. Raymond
Mercury and Pandora, Signor Cardoza and Mrs. Ashton.
Red Man of the Far West, Mr. Ashton
The Olympian Youth, whose performance cannot be surpassed
The beautiful pony Tippo Saib, whose astonishing training and docility has astonished so many thousands with what perfection that noble animal can be brought to, the pride of the turf
Don Cæsar de Bazan, Signor Cardoza
Rose of Allandale, Miss Griffiths
La Polka, Mr. Raymond
Transformation, Signor Cardoza
Little Hunter, Master Griffith
And conclude with the Pantomime of the Mountain Ape.

Riding School open daily.

JOHN MALCOM,

5763 Proprietor and Manager.

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Polling Places for the Sydney Hamlets are—

At O'CONNELL TOWN—In a room recently occupied as a Wesleyan school-house, nearly opposite Mr. Robey's entrance gate.

THE GLEBE—In a room adjoining Pemell's Mills, at the junction of the Glebe and Parramatta roads.

BALMAIN—In a room of Mr. Halloran's Academy, situated near the road leading to the Steam Ferry Wharf.

PADDINGTON—In the Presbyterian School-house there.

REDFERN—In the Parochial School-house. Botany-street, fronting Eveleigh House.

ST. LEONARD'S—In the Presbyterian School-house there.

By order of the Committee conducting Mr. Thurlow's Election. 579

THE STAR HOTEL,
Macquarie Place.

MR. A. MENZIES, in returning his sincere thanks to his patrons and friends, for their kind support during his residence in George-street, begs to inform them that he has opened those large and spacious premises lately known as Macquarie House, but now bearing the old sign of the STAR HOTEL.

Mr. Menzies trusts his well-known character as a caterer, and the various comforts afforded at his late establishment, will induce all his old friends to try those of the new Hotel. To his numerous friends and connexions from the bush, this will be deemed a sufficient card.

The usual "*Table d'Hote*" will be at one o'clock. A good substantial dinner, including a glass of malt, One Shilling.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, of the best brands.

Sydney, September 17. 5770

ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.

JUST imported, ex Ganges, and on sale by the undersigned, superior 6¾ octave cottage pianofortes, from £35 each.

W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, Stationer, and Printseller. 485, George-street, *next* the Bank of New South Wales. 5722

WHEATEN FLOUR, Ex Ship.

FOR SALE, ex Picard, from Adelaide, 10 Tons South Australian pure fine flour, "Cook's" brand.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP,

5748 7, Jamison-street.

BLACK OIL.—10 tuns Black Oil expected per William Alfred, from New Zealand, will be sold cheap.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

5759 Queen-street.

NEW BOOKS just landed, ex Mohawk,

Nichols' Architecture of the Heavens
Liturgiæ Britannicæ, together with the Liturgy of the Church of Scotland, by Kelling
The Moor and the Loch, by John Colquhoun
Glimpses of the Great Western Republic, by Lieut. Col. A. Cunynghame
Letters on Animal Magnetism, by Gregory
Dryden's Poetical Works, complete, by the Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D., and others
Memoirs of Wordsworth, 2 vols.
Parochial Work, by the Rev. E. Monro
Plain Sermons on the Catechism, by Rev. Isaac Williams, B.D.
London and its Vicinity, in 1851, by John Weale, with map
The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, 2 vols., by Rev. Thomas Lewin, M.A.
Zion's Kings, or the 2nd Psalm, expounded in the Light of History and Prophecy, by the Rev. D. Pitcairn
Scott's Cotton Spinner and Manufacturer, plates
Seymour's Pilgrimage to Rome, 4th edition
The Elements of the Gospel Harmony, with a Catina, or Inspiration from the Anti-Nicene Fathers
The Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent, by T. A. Buckley, B.A.
Longfellow's Prose Works and Poems
Pictures of Sweden, by the Author of Improvisatore
Ancient Songs and Ballads, by Rimbault
Wakley on Deafness
Bishop on Impediments of Speech
Curling on the Rectum
Courtenay on Strictures of the Urethra
The Young Officer's Companion, by Lord de Ros
The Useful Arts, their Birth and Development, by the Rev. Samuel Martin
Poetical Literature of the Last Half Century, by D. M. Moir
Drops of Water and their Inhabitants displayed by the Microscope
Trench's Sermon on the Mount, from St. Augustine
The Canary Islands, Spain, and Algiers, illustrated, with the State of Religion
Hartley Colerige's Essays, 2 vols.
Caleb Field, a Tale of the Puritans
Protestant Lectures on the Errors and Abuses of Romanism
The Talbot Case, by the Rev. M. H. Seymour
Maurice on the Lord's Prayer
Truths for the Last Days
The Process of Thought adapted to Words and Language
Liturgial Notes, by the late Thomas Magill
James' Church in Earnest
The Cricket Field or the History and Science of Cricket
Clapham Sermons, by Rogers
Prize Essays on Infidelity, by the Rev. J. Jordon
Favourite Song-Birds of Great Britain, coloured plates
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Warters' Plain Protestant's Manual
Education for God
Philosophy of the Water Cure
Fairy Godmothers and other Tales
A Pastoral Letter by the Bishop of Exeter
Eight Lectures on Scriptural Truths, opposed by Puseyism
ORATIONS OF FATHER GAVAZZI
The Great Exhibition, its Palace, Contents, &c.
The Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition
Other Works pertaining to the Exhibition, &c., &c.

Illustrated Library, cheap editions, viz.
Boswell's Life of Johnson, vols. 1 and 2
The Buried Cities of Ninevah
The Book of English Song

Macaulay's Warren Hastings

Guy Fawkes, by Ainsworth
Shakspeare, vol. 2, part 2
Whitefriars, vol. 2
The Heir of Wast Wayland
} Cheap Editions

New Valuable and important Books, just landed, ex Bank of England—

The Home Circle, a cheap and interesting work for ladies and families, 3 vols., royal octavo, by Agnes Strickland and others
Ruskin's Stones of Venice, the Foundations, imperial 8vo.
Sydney Smith's Works, complete in 1 vol., last edition
M'Intosh's Practical Gardener
Graham's Domestic Medicine
Graham on the Diseases of Females
Kitto's Popular Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature, 337 illustrations
Barter's Tracts in Defence of the Christian Sabbath, &c.
Rev. Sydney Smith's Elementary Sketches of Moral Philosophy
Doctrinal and Practical Sermons, by the Rev. Thomas Dale
Ezekiel: an Exposition, by the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn
Macaulay's History of England
Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare, vol. 1. New edition
Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries, 2 vols., edited by E. Warburton, Esq.
Loudon's Self Instructions to the Young Gardener
M'Neile's Sermons, second edition
The Florist, 1849 and 1850, vols.
Nautical Almanac, 1851, 1852, and 1853
Raper's Navigation
A Selection of New and Useful Charts, mounted
The Chronicles of Battle Abbey, from 1066 to 1176
The New Whole Duty of Man
Commentary on Isaiah, by the Rev. Alexander Keith
Professor Balfour's Manual of Botany
Gordon on the Marine Steam Engine
Flowers and their Poetry
Night and Morning, cheap edition
The Poetry and Poets of Britain, by Daniel Scrymgeour
Yeast, a Problem, reprinted from Frazier
Dixon's Historical Biography of William Penn
Recollections of a Rifleman's Wife, by Mrs. Fitz Maurice
The People's Journal
Francis' Notes on Italy and Sicily
Winslow on the Glory of the Redeemer
Piddington's Sailor's Horn Book
Norie's Solid Contents Measurer
Thorn on the Nature and Law of Storms
Friends in Council
Geraldine, a Tale of Conscience
Drummond's Exposition of St. John's Gospel
Geology and Religion, by Dr. King
Near Home, or Europe described
The Tinnevelly Mission
Jahr's Repertory of Spillan
Christ our Example
The Baptismal Service, by Archdeacon Hoare
Evidences of Christianity
Hood's Poems
Ditto ditto Wit and Humour
Ellen Mordaunt
What mean ye by this Service?
The four Gospels combined
Louis' School Days, a tale for boys
A Month in Constantinople, by Albert Smith
Griffith's Chemistry of the Four Elements
Morning of Life
The Christian Character
Flowers from the Holy Land
The Story of a Family, 2 vols.
Archbishop Sumner on the Epistles
Lent Lectures, by Dr. Hook
Probabilities, an aid to Faith
The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, by Mrs. Loudon
The Rectory of Valehead
M'Neile's Lectures on the Church
Ditto Sermons on the Second Advent
Ditto the Church and the Churches
Lectures to Young Men, 1850 and 1851
M'Neile's Lectures on Passion Week
Precious Stones
Pen Pictures of Popular English Preachers
Archdeacon Browne's Charge

Moore's Lalla Rookh
Ditto Songs and Ballads
Ditto Irish Melodies
Macauley's Lays of Ancient Rome
} cheap editions

Garbett's Christ in Heaven and Earth, 2 vols.
Lectures on the Apostles
Homer's Odyssey, literally translated
The Amateur Gardener's Calendar, by Mrs. Loudon
Dick's Sidereal Heavens
Botany for Ladies, by Mrs. Loudon
Hugh Miller's Footsteps of the Creator
Ditto Old Red Sand Stone
Lawry's Visit to the Friendly and Fejee Islands
The Post of the Sanctuary
The Whale and his Captors
Noel's Essay on Baptism
Life in the Far West
Outre Mer, by Longfellow
A Day's Ramble in Lewes, by Dr. Mantell
Sketches of Character, 2 vols.
Year Book of Facts, 1851
Peep of Day
Dr. Brewer's Guide to Science
Parliamentary Companion, 1851
The London Pharmacopœia, 2 vols
Hamilton's Tracts
The Happy Home
The Mount of Olives
Life in Earnest
Dr. Cotton's Phthisis and the Stethoscope
Cazenave on the Human Hair
Clarke's Wine and Spirit Merchant's Cellar Directory
Pickering's Small Books on Great Subjects
The Flower, Fruit, and Kitchen Gardener's Manual
The Botanist's Manual and Woodland Companion
Reason and Faith, by Henry Rogers
Imitation of Christ
The Serpent in the Wilderness
Dod's and Grimes's Electrical Physeology
Dale's Address to God
Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter

The Wanderer and his Home, by Lamartine
Whitefriars: or, the Days of Charles II.
The Tower of London, by Ainsworth
Philip Augustus, by James
Guizot's Life of Monk
Bancroft's America, vol. 3
} cheap editions.

Memoirs of a Literary Veteran, by Gillies, 3 vols.
Chess Studies, by Kling and Horwitz
The Saxon in Ireland: or, Rambles of an Englishman
Dickens's Household Narrative
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Architecture, 1851
Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland, by Daniel Wilson
The Book of the Farm, 2 vols., royal 8vo., an entirely new edition, 1851, with numerous illustrations and diagrams, by Henry Stephens, F.R.S.E.
Military Memoir of Lieutenant-Colonel James Skinner, 2 vols.
Memoir of the Rev. W. H. Fox, 3rd edition.
Hartley Coleridge's Poems, and Memoir by his brother, 2 vols.
Rose Douglas, or Sketches of a Country Parish, 2 vols.
Schroeder and Medlocks' Book of Nature
The Last Things, by the Rev. W. Wood, A.M.
Longfellow's Poems, 3rd edition
Homer's Iliad, literally translated
Hazlett's Classical Gazetteer
M'Dowall's Rhetorical Readings
Readings for Lent, compiled from Jeremy Taylor
Brampton Rectory; or, the Lesson of Life
Eastbury, a Tale, by A. H. Drury
Priceless Pearls for all Christians
Bickersteth's Book of Private Devotion
The Calendar of the Anglican Church
God in Disease
Shamrock Leaves, or Stories of Ireland
Autobiography of the Rev. W. Walford
The Garment of Praise, by the Rev. H. Smith
Cramp's Text Book of Popery
Seymour's Morning among the Jesuits
The Inquisition
Romanism in England Exposed
The Convent, by R. M'Crindrell
The History of the Inquisition
Popish Infallibility, by Charles Hastings Collette
Popery, the Inquisition, and the Jesuits
Five Years a Catholic, by Eliza Smith
The Nonentity of Romish Saints, and the Inanity of Romish Ordinances, by Walter Farquar Hook
The Imprisonment and Deliverance of Dr. Giacinto Achilli, by Sir E. Eardley, Bart.
Seymour on the Roman Church
A Sevenfold Aspect of Popery, by the Rev. G. Fisk
Village Lectures on Popery, &c.

W. AND F. FORD,
Booksellers, Binders, Stationers, &c., 551, George-street. 5672

JOHN BROUGHTON begs respectfully to intimate to the inhabitants of Sydney, his intention of opening, as a Draper, those new premises in the Barrack-square, George-street (nearly opposite Mr. Lloyd's Auction Rooms), on Monday, September 22.

The stock will consist of Shawls, Silks, Mantles, Hosiery, Gloves, Haberdashery, Baby Linen, and the usual assortment of plain goods generally comprised in a well assorted drapery stock.

In soliciting a portion of public patronage, J. B. can offer the advantages of purchasing from an entirely new stock, and would especially direct attention to the Fancy and Baby Linen Departments, adding, that his connexions at home enable him to import a large proportion of his goods direct from England—well selected for style, novelty, and price.

By offering the best qualities of goods on the lowest remunerating terms, and by strict personal attention, J. Broughton trusts any favours received will not only prove satisfactory to purchasers, but tend to induce continued support. 5777

WHITE CHIP BONNETS!!!

THESE beautiful Bonnets are again on sale at JAMES SMYTH'S, a fresh case, same price as last, 2s. 11d.

CARRIAGE BONNETS!!!

Those ladies who are in search of novelties in new and fashionable English Bonnets, an important arrival of 376 of the newest bonnets, selected with great taste and judgment from the first and largest Millinery Warehouse in the United Kingdom, viz., Brandon's, Oxford-street, London. These goods are this day ready for inspection.

RICE AND DUNSTABLE BONNETS, &c.

The new basket-edge bonnets, being the latest fashion, can only be had at this establishment; they are to be had in rice, satin, straw, Dunstable, &c.

The new gauze ribbons, sent expressly for trimming the chip bonnets are really very handsome.

Likewise—A stock of Feathers, Flowers, &c., not to be equalled in the colony.

JAMES M. SMYTH'S,
London House, Pitt-street.

N.B.—Country buyers and milliners will do well to select from this stock, as the terms are very liberal. 5779

CEDAR.—Cedar of good quality wanted. Apply to JOHN MACNAMARA,

5757 Queen-street.

MAIZE.—Maize of good quality wanted by the undersigned, for which a liberal price will be paid.

JOHN MACNAMARA,

5758 Queen-street.

EXHIBITION VIEWS.

BREAKFAST Sets, mugs, jugs, and beautiful vases, various colours with exhibition views; white and gold China breakfast sets, dinner and toilet ware in great variety, also a splendid assortment of glassware, on Sale for Cash only, at THOMAS R. COATES'S, Staffordshire Warehouse, 365, George-street, Opposite the Market Fountain.

N.B.—All goods packed with care. 5795

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

ON SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

Register and half-register stoves
Elliptic ditto
Office and shop stoves
Garden and laundry stoves
Greenock cabin stoves
Cooking stoves for vessels, from 80 to 500 tons
Patent ditto ditto
Boilers, from 20 to 1000 gallons
Wall pipe, 2 inch, 2½ inch, 3 inch, 3½ inch, and 4½ inch bore
Heads and shoes for ditto
Guttering, 4 inch, 4½ inch, and 5½ inch
Corners and S pipes for ditto
Wrought iron gas pipes, from ¼ to 2 inch bore
Elbows, heads, crosses, stop cocks, &c., for ditto
Grain and block tin
Zinc spelter
Plumbers' solder
Sheet brass and brass wire
Lifting and forcing pumps
Best cast steel, ¼ inch to 2 inch square and octagonal,

5748 P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundry.

ENGLISH CHEESE, COLONIAL BACON AND HAMS.

ON SALE, Double Gloster Cheese
Colonial bacon
Ditto hams
Of really prime quality (for Cash only).

WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Wholesale Stores, George-street,

5742 (Near the General Post Office.)

FOR SALE, about 300 tons best English Coals. Apply on board the ship John Knox. 5724

BARQUE MAY QUEEN.

ALL accounts against the above named vessel must be rendered in *duplicate*, to the office of the undersigned before noon this day.

L. AND S. SPYER, Agents, Spring-street

Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature, and pass their entries at the Customs at ONCE, as the vessel positively clears this day.

September 19. 5744

JOHN BOLT having absconded from his hired service at the Chief Justice's, all persons are hereby cautioned against employing him.

Thursday, September 18. 5751

CARRIAGE TO BATHURST.—Wanted, a few teams to load for Bathurst. Apply to MORRIS CASTLE, Pitt-street North. 5755

LOADING FOR BATHURST.—Wanted, Teams to load for Bathurst, Apply to WATKINS AND DEAN, 22, Church-hill. 5764

TO ENGINEERS and FITTERS.—Good workmen will find constant employment and liberal wages; also, several stout apprentices, by applying to P. N. RUSSELL, Sydney Foundary.

5750

TO PLUMBERS.—Wanted a Plumber for the Australasian Sugar Company's Works at Canterbury. Liberal wages will be paid to a good workman. Apply at the Offices, 427, George-street. A. ASHDOWN, Manager. 5745

WANTED.—Wanted, 10 good Cabinetmakers. Steady men will find this a good opportunity, as the employment will be constant. Application to be made to JOHN HILL, jun., 107, King-street, Sydney. 7523

TO MILLINERS, &c.—JAMES SMYTH is in want of a highly respectable young person to serve in the shop. To a competent person, a good salary will be given. LONDON HOUSE, Pitt-street.

N.B. Two or three improvers wanted. 5778

WANTED, a Baker. Apply to ALEXANDER SMAIL, Baker, Miller's Point. 5736

WANTED, two active Boys. Apply to A. WADDELL, Grocer, No. 275, Brickfield Hill. 5782

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a Shopman; a man of steady and sober habits need only apply to J. E. ELLIOTT, No. 93, Bathurst-street, between the hours of 12 and 4 this day or to-morrow. 5767

WANTED, in a gentleman's family, a few miles from Sydney, a respectable and well educated young woman as Housekeeper, and attendant on the lady of the house, who is an invalid. Salary, twenty guineas per annum. Apply if by letter addressed, No. 610, George-street, care of Mr. BROWN, tobacconist. 5729

WANTED, a middle-aged Woman, as Nurse. Apply at No. 9, Church Hill, between the hours of 9 and 12. 5746

WANTED, a Female Cook, one whose character will bear investigation, and none but competent persons need apply. Mrs. ELEANOR TERRY, Percy Lodge, Potts' Point. 5766

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply at No. 50, Macquarie-street. 5769

OUT-DOOR SERVANT.—Wanted, a Lad, or Young Man, as Out-door Servant; and to assist in the pantry. He must have a good character. Apply at the CHIEF JUSTICE'S. 5752

WANTED, a stout active youth as Errand Boy. Apply before noon, this day, at the Office of JOHN WALKER, Tweed Manufacturer, Circular Quay. 5741

WANTED, a few Shepherds and useful men. Families will not be objected to. Apply to MORRIS CASTLE, Pitt-street North. 5754

CONFIDENTIAL EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A gentleman, about the middle age, of long colonial experience, is desirous of obtaining some situation of trust. A large remuneration is not expected. Security and undeniable references can be given of integrity and respectability. Letters addressed to S. R., *Herald* Office, will meet with attention. 5768

TO GROCERS, &c.—Wanted by a young man, who has been accustomed to the business for some years, a situation as Shopman; can give references in Sydney, and produce highly satisfactory testimonials from his last employer. Address T. P., care of Mrs. WILLIAMS, Hunter-street. 5780

LOST.—On the 18th instant, from the Three Crowns, public-house, Church-hill, a Newfoundland Pup, about four months old, white feet and breast, some white about the neck, and answers to the name of Prince. Whoever will return the same to the undersigned shall be liberally rewarded.

5783 CHANCEY P. SCUDDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas, John M'Lean, my indented apprentice, did abscond from my lawful service on Saturday, the 14th instant, and is supposed to have proceeded to the diggings; any person who shall apprehend or cause to be apprehended and lodged in any of Her Majesty's Gaols the aforesaid John M'Lean, shall on application being made to JOHN HILL, Jun., receive the above reward.

107, King-street, Sydney.

About 5 feet 7 inches in height; thin and of fair complexion; has light hair; and is about 18 years old, but looks younger. A warrant has been issued for his apprehension. 5624

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas, Lake George Young, a boy of about 18 years of age, has absconded from the service of Mr. John Hill, Jun., Cabinetmaker, of King-street, Sydney, to whom he was an indented apprentice. Any constable, or other person who shall lodge or cause him to be lodged in any of Her Majesty's Gaols, shall receive, on application to the said JOHN HILL, Jun., the abovementioned reward.

He is about 5 feet 6½ inches high, thin and sinewy, has prominent cheek bones, aquiline nose, freckled complexion, and straight long hair, of sandy brown colour.

A warrant has been issued for his apprehension. 5622

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, the 17th instant, a Bunch of small Keys. Any person bringing the same to 2, Richmond-terrace, Domain, will be rewarded. 5762

APARTMENTS to let, furnished. Apply to Mrs. RUTLEDGE, 47, Elizabeth-street, corner of Goulburn-street. 5721

TO LET, FURNISHED, in a most respectable and airy situation, a DRAWING-ROOM (lofty, and of good size), on the first floor, and a BED-ROOM: with or without attendance. No children in the family. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 5733

A CERTAIN FORTUNE to be REALISED with a moderate capital.

TO LET, those central and commodious premises, situated at the corner of Pitt and Market streets, lately occupied by Mr. Melville, but particularly adapted for an hotel, tavern, or gin palace. The premises, for that purpose, would require very little alteration. For further particulars enquire of

W. G. MOORE,

5319 Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the property called Cliffeton, situated at Chowder Bay, consisting of 56 acres of Land, a neat Cottage, containing six rooms, with cellars underneath, kitchen with servant's room detached, a weather-boarded cottage, adjoining the Beach. The garden contains a variety of fruit trees. For particulars apply to Captain ASHMORE, Kent-street North. 5747

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSES, MARES, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock,
Several horses and mares
Gigs, carts, phaetons, dog cart, spring cart, dray, &c. 5753

MAURITIUS SUGAR.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at 11 o'clock,
Ninety-five bags MAURITIUS SUGAR, more or less damaged.

Terms Cash. 5524

ENGLISH FURNITURE.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

SC { 1466 and 1471 }	6 cases, each 8, birch folding-chairs, cane seats, French polished
1472	Two French polished birch portable *water closets*, patent apparatus, complete
1476	French polished teak portable camp table, with washing utensils, &c.
1478	Two French polished Chesterfield chairs, to form bedsteads, cushions, &c., complete
1479	48 Windsor chairs Hassocks.

Terms at sale. 5389

SIXTEEN TRUNKS BOOTS AND SHOES,
From the celebrated house of H. Jackson and Sons,
ENAMELLED CALFSKINS, HARNESS.

MORT AND BROWN are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at a quarter-past 11 o'clock,

Sixteen trunks, containing—
Lasting boots, laced sides, enamelled vamps
Cashmere, ditto ditto
Lasting slippers, trimmed
Ditto, bows and sandals
Cordovan, ditto ditto
Spanish leather, ditto ditto
Enamelled seal, ditto ditto
Girls,' Spanish, enamel, Cordovan, and lasting
Ditto Cashmere boots, of sizes, ditto
Children's Cordovan, enamel, and Spanish shoes
Two cases, each 12 dozen each
Best enamelled calfskins
Three cases strong CART HARNESS.

Terms at sale. 5615

DIRECT SHIPMENT OF SHERRIES FROM CADIZ.

Being of the same high character as those per Deslandes, and which were so highly appreciated by all those who had the good fortune to obtain any portion of them.

MORT AND BROWN will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, 26th September, at 12 o'clock,

The following really choice selection of Sherries, which will be sold

In lots to suit purchasers.

Marks.	Butts.	Hhds.	Qr. C.
T & B with anchor under	5	10	20
T & B with two anchors under	1	6	13
T & B with T in double triangle under	0	4	8
Same marks (from Nos. 133 upwards)	0	2	2
WP with B in diamond over	5	10	20
WP ⟨ with B in diamond over	1	6	12
Double triangle with WP under and B in diamond over	0	4	8
Anchor with WP under and B in diamond over	0	2	4
	12	44	87

Also,

JB&Co.
17 Cases superior old crusted Port, each 3 dozen (two years in bottle)
9 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
8 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto
8 Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto

☞ These wines are of that undoubtedly choice character, that private families and the trade should not lose the opportunity of purchasing, as the above is a periodical shipment which will not be repeated for 12 months.

Terms liberal, at sale. 5523

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

SEPTEMBER 18. Albion, schooner, 94 tons, Captain Clinton, from Wide Bay, the 10th instant. Passengers—Mr. W. Brown, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. T. Nalder, Captain Smith, Captain Allen, Mr. James Smith, Mr. John Caselle, and 47 in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

September 18. — Oberon, cutter, 43 tons, Captain Lyons, for Tahiti. Passengers - Mr. Lynch, Mr. Dixon.

PROJECTED DEPARTURE.

THIS DAY. Lavina, and Beaver, for Moreton Bay.

CLEARANCES.

September 18. Lavina, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Wyborn, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and child, and 9 in the steerage.

September 19.—Beaver, schooner, 77 tons, Captain Cabban, for Moreton Bay.

September 18. - Eleanor Lancaster, barque, 480 tons, Captain Lodge, for China, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Lodge and servant.

COASTERS INWARDS.

September 18.—Anna Mary, 51, Simpson, from Newcastle, with 62 tons coals; Young Queen, 31, Campbell, from Newcastle, with 38 tons coals; Wanderer, 140, Williams, from Newcastle, with 180 tons coals; Elizabeth, 35, West, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Opossum, 18, Shaw, from Broken Bay, with 500 bushels shells; Nightingale, 40, Smith, from the Moruya, with 30 tons potatoes, 400 bushels corn, and 16 sides bacon, Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 28 casks tallow, 36 bundles sheepskins, 98 hides, 4 bales mutton hams, 6 bales bacon, 2 casks tongues, 175 bags bran, 73 bags maize, 4 kegs tobacco, 20 trusses hay, 44 pigs, 40 lambs, 9 calves, 6 bundles spades, 13 kegs nails, 2 casks chains, 4 bundles scythe handles, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

September 18.—Gleaner, 18, Stevens, for the Manning River, with sundries; Opossum, 18, Shaw, for Broken Bay, in ballast; Venus, 26, Finlay, for the Nanbucra, in ballast; Margaret and Mary, 80, Currie; and the Ranger both for the Richmond, with sundries; Caroline, 30, M'Connell, for Morpeth, with sundries; Highland Lass, 22, Bloxham, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Young Queen, 31, Campbell; Elizabeth, 35, West—both for Newcastle, in ballast; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

September 18.—Additional cargo per Louisa, for Adelaide: 16 packages tobacco, 5 cases shellac, 5 bales paper, 1 case hats, L. and S. Spyer; 3 cases orange trees, M'Nab, Hamilton, and Co.; 2 cases tweed, John Walker.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

FOR BATAVIA. — By the Wilhelmina, this evening, at 6.

FOR ADELAIDE. — By the Louisa, this evening, at 6.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.—By the Louis and Miriam, on Saturday evening, at 6.

FOR ENGLAND, VIA CALCUTTA. - By the Bank of England, this evening, at 6.

FOR LONDON. - By the May Queen, and Penyard Park, to-morrow evening, at six.

FOR CHINA.—By the Eleanor Lancaster, this day, at noon.

SHIPWRECKS.

THE arrival of the schooner Albion, from Wide Bay, brings the distressing news of the loss of two fine vessels on this coast, - the ship Bolton Abbey, and the barque Countess of Minto The former vessel registered 620 tons, hailed from Plymouth, and was commanded by Captain Peter Smith; the Countess of Minto, hailed from Liverpool, registered 300 tons, and was commanded by Captain David Allen. From the verbal statement of these gentlemen, it appears that while they were lying in the port of Valparaiso, they received instructions to sail for Lady Elliott's Island, situated between Break Sea Spit and Port Curtis, for the purpose of procuring cargoes of guano. They succeeded in making the island all safe, and the Bolton Abbey, obtained 600 tons of guano; and the Countess of Minto, 250 tons. On the 25th August, in a very heavy gale of wind, the ship Bolton Abbey was driven ashore, where she become a total wreck; and the barque Countess of Minto, disappeared in a heavy squall, and was not again seen; the carpenter, John Johnson; and the steward, Joseph Pass; were the only people on board of the latter vessel at the time of the catastrophe. The captains of both vessels were ashore, together with 27 of the seamen; it is doubtful whether the Countess of Minto was driven to sea, or sunk at her anchorage. The principal part of the Bolton Abbey's stores were saved, which enabled the people to make themselves contented for the time being; and as there was very little water on the island, it was unanimously agreed to draw lots, who would take the only two boats left, with a competent crew, on to Wide Bay, being the nearest port, it fell to the lot of Captains Allen and Smith, their two chief officers, and fifteen of the seamen. On the 3rd instant they, in their very frail vessels, the pinnace and gig of the Bolton Abbey, left Lady Elliott's Island, and happily reached Wide Bay on the 8th instant, where they were received with great hospitality by the residents of that place. There were twelve men left on the island, and we believe that application has been made to his Excellency the Governor to send a vessel to their assistance. Captains Allen and Smith desire to return their thanks to Messrs. Uhr and Aldridge, of Wide Bay; also to Captain Clinton, of the Albion, for the generous and open-hearted kindnesses received at their hands. The following extract of the log of the Countess of Minto will give all the information required. "Countess of Minto, from Valparaiso, arrived off Lady Elliott's Island on the 13th July, and found the ship Bolton Abbey, loading guano. Wednesday, July 16. Moderate breeze and fine weather. 17th. Commenced to discharge ballast, and the boats employed in bringing off guano. Friday, 18th, Fresh gales from the west, which continued increasing until the 25th, with moderate breezes and fine weather, boats still employed in bringing off guano. At noon, the wind suddenly increased to a violent gale, and it was found impossible to get on board, there being a very heavy sea on. 8 P.M. Gale still increasing; midnight, blowing fearfully accompanied with rain. From the shore saw the ship riding very heavily, when a tremendous squall passed over the island, and continued till 1 A.M. It then cleared up, and it was discovered that the ship had disappeared, leaving eleven of the crew destitute upon the shore. Tuesday, 26th. Still blowing hard, and no appearance of the ship. From 8 A.M. till noon blowing a terrific gale; the Bolton Abbey drove ashore, and struck heavily on the rocks. Wednesday, 27th. Gale blowing from west-south-west; boarded the Bolton Abbey, and found her nearly full of water; saved a few stores and a little water. Thursday, 28th. Moderate breeze with fine weather; crews employed erecting tents, and fitting out the two boats. Wednesday, 3rd September. Launched the boats, and proceeded to sea with a fair wind; boats in company during the night. On the 4th, made the main land, and at midnight entered between Great Sand Island and the main land."

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: September 18. Cantero, barque, 310, Murray, for Adelaide.

Cargo of the Albion, from Wide Bay: 40,000 feet pine, 50 bundles and 2 bales sheepskins, 5 casks tallow, and 2 logs timber.

The barque Joseph Weir, from Adelaide, arrived at Newcastle on Wednesday; and a barque, name unknown, was off the Heads at Newcastle, on the departure of the Thistle yesterday, at noon.

SHIP BANK OF ENGLAND.—This fine vessel sails to-morrow, for Calcutta, and presents a favourable opportunity for passengers to the East and overland to Europe. Captain Davison, her commander, is an old and respected trader to these colonies, having been in the service for the last 17 years. The Bank of England is a fast sailing ship, and takes an overland mail.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

September.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
19	FRIDAY.	5 55	5 53	3 12	3 35

New Moon, September 24, 4·17 A.M.,

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE RETURN OF DR. LANG.

OUR many intelligent friends in the neighbouring colonies and in England will be very greatly *surprised*, to say the least, on hearing that Dr. LANG has been again returned to serve in the Legislative Council as one of the representatives of this now truly important metropolis: still greater will be their surprise on learning that he was at the head of the poll. Even on his being returned last year, in opposition to Mr. ROSE HOLDEN, when the circumstances in which he stood were much less unfavourable to his character than those in which he became placed subsequently, we deemed it necessary to make the following observations.

"We think it will be admitted by every rightly constituted mind, that the fact that the successful candidate is a man upon whose character for moral probity there rests a grave and as yet an unrefuted imputation, must be deplored as a public calamity; *for it is a fact* which, in the eyes of the parent country and of our sister colonies, cannot but seriously implicate the good name of our community. It will be regarded as a proof that the taint of our penal origin still clings to us. Intelligent and virtuous men, looking at the naked fact that such a person has been chosen by the popular voice to represent our metropolitan city in the Legislature of the land, and unacquainted with the peculiar circumstances by which so extraordinary an event has been brought about, will naturally infer from it that there is something radically wrong in our moral and intellectual structure."

At the time when these remarks were penned, the case of Dr. LANG with reference to his emigration schemes, was not fully known in the colony. Only detached portions of it had come before the public; nor had he had an opportunity of defending himself face to face before his accusers, or before those who had the right to demand from him a full explanation of his conduct. It was quite conceivable, therefore, that on the principle that no man should be condemned unheard, well-meaning persons might in that instance have felt themselves at liberty, without compromising their sense of rectitude, to record their votes in his favour. But at the present election Dr. LANG occupied a position altogether different. During the interim the facts of his case had all come out, and had undergone a searching discussion. The papers transmitted from the Office of the SECRETARY OF STATE, in which those facts were distinctly and minutely recorded, had been laid upon the table of the Legislative Council, and printed. These papers had given rise to a prolonged debate, the honorable member having been patiently heard in his own defence; and the debate had terminated in the adoption, without a division, of the following resolutions:—

"That this House having been invited by the Rev. Dr. LANG to ascertain whether there are any, and if any, what foundations there are for the charges recently preferred against him by the Right Honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE for the Colonies, in his lordship's despatches No. 189, of the 30th November, 1849, and No. 206, of the 15th December 1849;—and having considered these despatches, and the circumstances generally connected with them, and having heard the Rev. Dr. LANG in explanation, is of opinion that there are foundations for such charges, and particularly,—

"(1.) That the Rev. Dr. LANG having been warned by competent authority that any emigrants sent out by him, contrary to the regulations in force for the conduct of emigration to these colonies, would not be entitled to any remissions in the purchase of land, induced many persons, nevertheless, to pay him for their passages at rates above the current price, and to emigrate under the impression that they would be so entitled to land upon their arrival.

"(2.) That the beneficial interest in the Land Order of two parts, dated 16th June, 1849, for £850, which sum the Rev. Dr. LANG in his letter to Mr. PETTIGREW, his agent, directing the allotment of this land, distinctly admits that he received from the allottees, was not in the Rev. Dr. LANG, but in such allottees; that he was merely their trustees; and that his subsequent pledging of the duplicate of the said Order was a fraud upon his cestuique trust, and highly discreditable."

Now, at the present election Dr. LANG came before the constituency with all the odium which the publication of these papers, and the vote of censure thus pronounced upon him by his peers, had necessarily cast upon his name. And yet he has not only been returned, but returned at the head of the poll! This is the point which impartial lookers on will view with surprise, and something worse. Does it admit of explanation? Assuming, as most impartial lookers on will assume, that the decision of the Legislative Council was the result of fair inquiry and honest conviction, and was borne out by the evidence contained in the papers, the question will naturally arise, How is it possible to explain the conduct of the Sydney electors so as to exonerate their own character as honest and sensible men? Here are nearly twelve hundred "free and independent electors" voting for a candidate whom a Minister of the Crown, the Law Officers of the colony, and his own peers in the Legislature of the land, have concurrently pronounced guilty of "fraud." How is this startling anomaly to be accounted for?

We wish we could account for it to the satisfaction of all by whom the question is, and will be, asked. But we frankly confess we cannot. There are, however, some considerations which it is our duty to suggest, as serving in some degree to extenuate where we cannot justify.

In the first place, it should be remembered that the sense of the constituency was not fully taken. Out of 5715 names on the electoral roll only 2499 recorded their votes; so that, from absence at the diggings and other causes, 3216, or considerably more than a majority of the whole, have given no opinion on the question involved in the contest. It may be charitably hoped that had the entire constituency voted, the result would have been widely different; for only 1191, or not much more than one in five, voted for Dr. LANG. Of this hope, as nothing can be proved to the contrary, the character of the city is entitled to the benefit.

In the next place, there is the fact, and it is strongly to the purpose, that by our new Act of Parliament the franchise has been extended from £20 to £10 householders; and as a £10 rental takes in almost every house within the city, this franchise is in effect that of universal household suffrage. Hence the influence of the uneducated elements of our constituency has been greatly enlarged, and that of the educated, of course, proportionately circumscribed. The presumption is, therefore,—nay, it is as certain as such facts can be,—that, so far as the election may be regarded as an arbitration between Dr. LANG and his official accusers, the award has been given by the parties least competent to understand the facts of the case, and least likely to form sober and rational conclusions as to its merits.

Then, again, the points of difference between the political character of Dr. LANG and that of his only real rival, Mr. WENTWORTH, were all strongly in favour of the former and adverse to the latter, so far as the arbitration rested in the hands of the unintellectual masses So far as the talent of effective public speaking was concerned, the two candidates were nearly on a par; but whilst the eloquence of the one was employed to flatter, and caress, and captivate the populace, the eloquence of the other launched out its loudest thunders and fiercest lightnings against those democratic prepossessions in which the populace delight as the safety and glory of their class. Dr. LANG approached the democratic lion with gentle deference, and stroked his mane, and patted his sides; Mr. WENTWORTH took him by the beard, and returned glare for glare, and growl for growl. No wonder that the lusty animal licked the hand of the one, and tried to devour the other!

Such are the considerations which we would offer to our observers from without, as the best extenuation of which, in our conscientious judgment, the case of Dr. LANG's return admits—a case, however, which, after all that can be said in its mitigation, the great bulk of our intelligent and virtuous fellow-colonists will never think of without pain and humiliation.

PROGRESS of the ELECTIONS

SYDNEY HAMLETS ELECTION.

THE election of the Sydney Hamlets met yesterday, at the hustings erected in the Cleveland Paddock, for the purpose of placing in nomination the candidates for the representation of those Hamlets in the Legislative Council.

The Returning Officer, GEORGE MILLER, Esq., opened the proceedings by informing the meeting that they had assembled to choose a person for the representation of their interests, and the interests of the colony, in the Legislative Council. Many gentlemen were ambitious of the honours attaching to this post, and these gentlemen would be introduced in the same order as they had had come forward as candidates for the suffrages of the electors. A fair hearing would, he doubted not, be permitted to all; and the result would show that the electors of the Sydney Hamlets were second to no constituency in the colony, in their love of peace, good order, and fair play. (Cheers.)

Alderman BROUGHTON said, that at this their first meeting for the election of a representative, he had great pleasure in proposing to their notice a gentleman who was peculiarly qualified for that distinction. He congratulated the electors upon the separation of their Hamlets from the county of Cumberland. The connexion between the two had been most injurious to the former, for whatever aid had been procurable from the public funds had been expended in the more distant parts of the county, while the roads and streets of the Sydney Hamlets were left neglected and impassable He congratulated them also upon the extension which had been made in the franchise. He would not advert to the gold discovery, and the various other topics of the day which had been so fully discussed during the recent elections. He hoped, however, that whoever was elected to represent the Hamlets would endeavour to get their highways put in order. With the anticipated increase of population must be an increase in buildings, and in the value of property. Local improvements, therefore, such as roads and drainage, would be absolutely necessary. By a despatch from Earl Grey to Governor Denison of Van Diemen's Land, he saw it suggested that whenever local municipalities were formed, the Government ought to concede to their bodies for the purposes of local improvements one half of the amount realised from the sale of waste lands within their limits. If such bodies were formed in the Hamlets, and such a concession made to them, there would be no difficulty in carrying out improvements. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps District Councils were not desirable in distant parts of the colony, but unless some such bodies were formed within the county of Cumberland the roads and bridges would remain as at present out of repair, although the bread and the fuel of the poor man was taxed to keep them in order. The Legislative Council would have power now to make laws for calling such bodies into existence without entrusting to them any oppressive power or giving them any oppressive operation. The candidate he would propose to them was, Mr. Joshua Frey Josephson. (Cheers and groans.) That gentleman had been before them for eight or ten years as a member of the City Council—as a magistrate, and as Mayor of the City. All the four gentlemen who were before the electors of the Hamlets were magistrates, and between them he wished to draw no comparison. It was for the citizens to say which was the best man. Mr. Josephson had taken a prominent place in the discussion of the transportation question. Mr. Lamb, who had been the leader of the anti-transportation movement, was the first to subscribe his hundred guineas towards the funds of the League, and Mr. Josephson was the second person who gave a donation of equal amount. (Cheers.) Wherever Mr. Josephson could benefit a poor man, he had been ever ready to do so. He was a native of the colony. (No, no.) If not a native he came here so young that he knew no other country. All that he had ever heard urged against Mr. Josephson was, that he was a lawyer, and there were too many lawyers in the Council. Now it appeared to him that a gentleman well acquainted with his country's laws would be the fittest for the task of legislation. (Hear, hear; and no, no.) He would leave them however to judge this question, but he hoped that they would not make a mistake and elect the most incompetent man; a man with whom they would blush to associate afterwards. (Groans and cries of name name.) He would name no one, indeed he did not say that there was any such person, but he would now content himself with proposing Mr. Josephson and leaving the decision to the electors. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. NEWALL seconded the proposition.

Mr. ROBERTS would not delay the meeting by discussing irrelevant matters as the proposer of the first candidate had done. (Hear, hear.) This gentlemen had set out by stating that all the candidates were of equal standing, and yet he subsequently hinted that one was of such a stamp that the electors could not associate with him. (Hear, hear.) He had yet to learn that the standard of this gentleman, or such as he might choose to set up, was one which they ought to look to as choosing their representative. (Hear, hear.) He could not see what claims Mr. Josephson had to their suffrages. On a former occasion, when that gentleman represented one of the wards of the City, he was desired by his constituents to vacate his seat. This was certainly one great proof of his fitness. (Hear, hear.) The gentleman whom he had to propose, Mr. William Thurlow, was one who, on the contrary, had always taken an active and a prominent part in the City Council in his endeavours to put things upon a proper footing. (Cheers) He had advocated the rights and the interests of the working men whenever they needed advocacy. (Cheers.) Sudden declarations in favour of any popular movement were always to be regarded with great suspicion, as having the appearance of being made to suit particular purposes. Mr. Thurlow could be open to no suspicions of this nature, however, neither could he be regarded as an aspirant for colonial patronage. (Hear, hear.) The smiles or the frowns of those in office would, as was well known, be alike matters of indifference to this gentleman. He would not touch upon any of the political questions now at issue. Mr. Thurlow's address must meet the views of all, or most of them, in its general tone and the views which it expressed. He would do his duty if elected; and he doubted not, that when the electors next meet there to exercise their franchise, they would have among other things to thank Mr. Thurlow for having procured them two members instead of one (Cheers.)

Mr. HOLMES seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurlow.

Mr. T. S. MORT: From amongst the members of Mr. Smart's Committee, he had been selected to propose that gentleman as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of the Sydney Hamlets. (Cheers.) And he was not sorry that this task had been deputed to him, as he did not believe they could elect a more worthy and desirable candidate. (Cheers and groans.) When he looked around, he might almost fancy they were met for the election of a mayor of the city, he saw so many of the City Council around him, nor were the members of that body absent from an interest in this proceeding, as two of their number were candidates on the present occasion. To them, however, it was not necessary for him largely to allude, as he did not think any candidate gained much by depreciating his opponents, while it was idle for the proposer of any gentlemen to puff the merits of his own friend, as all the candidates would have an opportunity of speaking for themselves. (Cheers.) It was, however, necessary that he should show some reasons why he came forward on this occasion, so prominently, to support Mr. Smart. He did so, because he believed he was a man eminently fitted to advance the interests of the electors, and he called their attention to his active business habits, his strong, clear, and intelligent mind, and his strong capacity as a man of business. This last was the quality most essentially wanted in the Legislative Council. They did not want men of mere words. They wanted deeds as well as words. No doubt the lawyers (and there were some who sought their votes on that occasion) were fond of an abundance of words with their deeds; but it was in deeds that he believed Mr. Smart would pre-eminently show his merits in the Council. There was no one question of pounds, shillings, and pence, which Mr. Smart would not fully understand and fairly deal with, and this was the man they wanted in the Legislative Council. At present there was hardly a man in the Council who even proposed to understand the merits of such questions, and yet he believed, in these times, that the question of pounds, shillings, and pence, was deeply involved in almost every important measure of legislation. (Cheers and groans.) He would particularly point out to show the energetic nature of Mr. Smart's mind. There was not one thing with which he had grappled that he had not conquered. He had shown an indomitable perseverance a zeal and industry, and everything he had attempted which had shown itself invincible. All his private undertakings had been prosperous, and his advocacy and participations in any public institutions was the seal of their success. (Cheers.) Let them look to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company; when he joined that great and useful Company, the shares were down to £3 and £4 each, —it was, indeed, almost crumbling away. Now it had recovered itself - it had increased its number of boats - it had increased its traffic, and was one of the most useful and flourishing institutions in the colony. (Cheers.) Let them look again at the Sydney Fire Insurance Company: Mr. Smart had been one of the most active members and promoters of this institution, by which the rates of insurance against fire in the City had been reduced to one-fourth of what they were a short time ago. The next institution he would come to was - [A voice from the crowd: "The Camperdown Cemetery."] Well, he would take the Cemetery, if they chose, though, he was informed, Mr. Smart was not a shareholder. But had it not been for the Camperdown Cemetery, what would have become of the dead? The tombs of the buried must have been desecrated, or the people of Sydney and of the Hamlets must have been infected by the putrefactions which must have exhaled from the old burial ground. There was one other institution with which Mr. Smart had been connected, which he would particularly allude to—one which had, by the calamities which attended it, overshadowed the colony with gloom and despondency. He alluded to the Bank of Australia. The misfortunes which befel this bank was decidedly the greatest calamity that ever happened to the colony. They brought ruin to almost every door; and not only was fortune lost, but credit seemed gone to. When no one else could be found to meet the difficulties, and to endeavour to stem the tide that was pouring in upon that devoted institution, Mr. Smart came forward; and it was chiefly through his efforts that the clouds of gloom and insolvency, which the wreck of that institution shed over the colony, were dispelled. (Cheers.) Nor could it be said that Mr. Smart had done nothing towards the public works of the colony. Whoever made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before was a benefactor to his kind; and Mr. Smart, by covering the sand-hills at Darlinghurst with verdure, had conferred no insignificant obligation on his fellow-citizens. The fine handsome buildings, too, which he had erected were a public benefit. Dr. Lang had introduced the labourers to build them, but Mr. Smart had found the capital. (Cheers and groans.) Mr. Smart was a man liberal in all his political opinions, and he wished every man to have his full rights. There was another qualification which had been claimed for Mr. Josephson, which that gentleman did not possess, and which belonged to Mr. Smart. He was a native of the colony. Now, although he thought all fixed residents have, whether they were English, Irish, Scotch, or Australian, ought to have equal justice, yet if they had equal qualifications, he thought the native Australians had a prior claim to the offices of the State. The European inhabitants might love the colony sincerely—they might do anything for its welfare, make any sacrifice for its safety; but in their hearts they must share their love of country with some other land. They might build their altars here, but they had shrines at which they worshipped far away. (Cheers.) There was not an Irishman among them whose best and holiest sympathies were not aroused into full and passionate excitement at anything which affected the interests and destinies of his the dear "green isle" of his birth. (Cheers.) There was not a Scotchman in the country who could not be aroused from his colonial ties by hallowed recollections of "the banks and braes of Bonny Doun." (Cheers.) Nor was there one from his own fair land that could through memory look back on "the merry Homes of England" as he saw them in his youth, and not sigh again to be amongst them. (Mr. Mort, whose argument had at first met with some dissent, was here interrupted with a deafening burst of prolonged applause.) The native of this colony has the same natural emotions planted in his heart, and it was some security at least for his patriotism and integrity, that it was the interests of his own land that were entrusted to him. (Cheers.) A good deal had been said of the good that had been done by the City Council, but he must say those benefits to the city which had been so loudly vaunted did not seem very perceptible to him. As he had said before, Mr. Smart was a man of sound, intelligent, active mind - not to be daunted by any difficulty or put down by any opposition. He was not to be drawn aside from any opinions he might form, for his position was as thoroughly independent in pocket as it was in principle. (A voice from the crowd, will he bribe the people with cheap flour any more.) As to the flour business which Mr. Smart's opponents made so much of, he wished those who sneered at his liberality would go and do likewise. (Cheers.) Mr. Smart was not an eloquent man, but he would be most useful in Committees. He would not detain them longer - whatever might be the result, he felt that he had done his duty in proposing Mr. Smart, as he was the candidate who ought to be returned for the Sydney Hamlets. (Cheers and groans.)

Mr. HOPKINS seconded the nomination of Mr. Smart.

Captain PATTERSON proposed Captain Merion Moriarty as a fit and proper person to represent the Sydney Hamlets in the Legislative Council.

Mr. GRAHAM seconded Captain Moriarty's nomination.

Mr. JOSEPHSON then came forward to address the electors, and was received with cheers mingled with disapprobation. It had been industriously circulated by one of the candidates that he (Mr. Josephson) intended to retire, in that gentleman's favour, and it had since been said that he was inclined to throw over his influence in favour of another. In answer to these rumours, the only answer he had to make, was to ask them to place him at the head of the poll. (Cheers and groans.) When he came forward he did so in earnest, and having commenced this election with the conscientious belief that he could beneficially serve his fellow - citizens, he would go through with it, and he would trust to his fellow-electors of the Sydney Hamlets to treat him according to his merits. (Cheers.) They had a right to know the principles upon which he was prepared to act, and on which he now asked their support; and, in explanation of those principles, he was prepared to enter, while, he doubted not, they would take care to inform themselves as to his ability to carry out these principles. He did not lay claim to vast ability and gigantic talents; but, he believed, he might take credit for some common sense, and whatever abilities he possessed he was ready to devote them to the cause of his country. In the prosperity of the colony his interests were deeply involved; in its progress or decadence he was as much interested as any member of the community, and this was the best security for his using his utmost exertions in the promotion of its welfare. (Cheers.) The first question he would allude to was that of Education, and he was in favour of the National System. (Cheers.) He believed the National System was the one under which the population of this colony could be generally educated. And to him it was of cardinal importance to secure the education of every man. To educate the citizen was the only way to govern him, or to govern him well. Let him understand the restraint under which he was placed let him learn the protection by which he was surrounded, and he would readily keep the law. Make him socially and morally a responsible being, and he would be a good citizen and a good subject. Leave him in ignorance, and he might become a felon or a traitor. (Cheers.) But while he was in favour of the national system, because it was the only one which would extend to the whole population, still he thought that some provision for the religious instruction of the children ought to be made. It was said that the parents would do this, but it ought not to be left to them alone. The blind could not lead the blind, and it was impossible for the parents to impart that which too frequently they did not possess themselves. Therefore, while advocating the national system, he should strive to add to it some provision for religious instruction for the poor, although he was aware that this was a matter of great difficulty. That great care must be employed in the choice of religious instruction, as by the employment of unscrupulous men all the benefits of the system might be neutralized, and much mischief done. (Cheers.) He believed the time was rapidly approaching when the institutions of religion would be best maintained by voluntary support. True at present each denomination in the colony received support from the State, but the principle of State support was unjust. The State, if it afforded support to any Church, ought only to support the right; and yet it did not take upon itself to say which was the right. In this colony the State contributed to various denominations. The members of these denominations each contributed *pro rata* to the revenue, and they ought to receive in the same proportion to their religion, but it was impossible that this fair measure of support could be meted out. The only way then was to give support to no religious denominations. If religionists were entitled to support from the State, in proportion to their contributions to the revenue, then the Beardies and all other sects who assembled in public worship were entitled to such support. (Cheers.) But he was not for withdrawing this support instantaneously. The faith of the Government and of the colony was pledged to some support, and this faith must be maintained, but gradually the voluntary principle must prevail, and he would do all in his power to give it the ascendancy. (Cheers.) An important subject for the consideration of the Council would be that of the military protection of the colony and her police. He believed that though they were to have no more military protection from England, they had the materials in the colony for organising a most effective force, and he thought it almost a disgrace to the colony that it had been so long without such a force. They might have soon enemies both within and without to contend against, and it was always best to be prepared. (Great uproar, and cries of what enemies within?) He hoped that under the head of police regulations would be made, by which prisoners sentenced in the colony would be employed usefully, so as to pay for the cost of their own maintenance. It was also necessary in this respect that some strict system of classification should be adopted which, while it separated the youthful from the more hardened criminal should also provide that social, religious, and moral instruction, which should tend to avert the evil which now burdened the mother country - the growth of a large class of hardened offenders. (Cheers.) He had stated in former addresses to them that he was in favour of two houses of legislature, and that the members of both of them should be elected, but under the present state of things this change would be utterly useless. As long as the system of nomineeism prevailed, as long as the officers of the Governmen. were all dependent on the Crown alone — two houses could be of no benefit. They must first of all have an independent government, a government responsible to the people, and which would therefore respect the people's rights. The concession of this justice had hitherto been withheld by the seeming insignificance of the colony; but now that New South Wales was about to rise into importance, not only in the eyes of Great Britain, but of foreign countries, these their just privileges would soon be yielded to them. (Cheers.) With regard to the expenditure of the revenue of the colony, he was an advocate for economy, and he should be prepared to cut down every useless office, to dismiss every incompetent officer; but he would keep good faith with those employed by the Government. He would also support the liberal remuneration of able and zealous public servants, for he did not believe that parsimony was true economy. With regard to the land question, it had many times been brought under discussion, and was yet in abeyance, and doubtless would have to be again discussed in the New Council. The minimum price of £1 an acre was much too high, and one of the evils arising out of this was that it perpetuated the squatting system, under which the squatters gained a pre-emptive right over a great portion of the lands of the colony. This right enabled them to preclude the establishment of towns and villages on these squattages; and besides, gave them great advantages in the purchase of lands over all that were poorer than themselves. (Cheers.) The proceeds of the sale of all lands he would devote to the repair and formation of roads and bridges, and the erection of schools and such other public buildings and institutions as gave dignity and usefulness to a state. He was opposed to all taxes on knowledge, particularly to any tax on newspapers, as the speediest and surest means of conveying the intelligence of political progress. On this subject he had read some useful remarks from a paper called the *Athenæum*, which he would quote to them.

We notice that a society is in progress of organisation having for its object the removal of all taxes on knowledge—an object next in importance to that of the removal of taxes on food. The taxes referred to are of course the direct taxes such as the duty on foreign books, the duty on paper, the advertisement duty, the stamp duty, and in the case of newspapers, the caution money. All these act as restrictions on the spread of intelligence and information in the country, and would be abolished at once by a government which looked only to the true welfare of the people. There is little hope, however, that anything of the kind will be done without agitation. It seems to have become a principle with our "governing families" to move only in obedience to pressure from without. For twenty years or more no great step has been taken forward except on compulsion. Abolition of slavery, repeal of corn laws, emancipation of Catholics, reform of the House of Commons, reduction of the stamp duty; all have been passed out of doors. Parliament has become a mere court of registration; government has almost given up its legislative function. This is a new feature in the history of our glorious constitution. But since the powers that be will have it so—since they will adopt the "watch-and-wait" policy, they must be dealt with on their own conditions. If they ask for agitation, let them have it. It is a curious fact that the taxes on knowledge are felt more deeply, resented more profoundly, by the intelligent part of the working classes than by those the next remove above them in a social sense. The reduction of the stamp duty was carried by an association of artisans; and many of the earnest men who conducted that agitation to a successful issue are now banded and banding together for the still larger and more difficult work referred to.

This was perfectly true; whatever reform they wanted, whatever wrong they wished to redress, whatever right they wished to enforce, they must obtain it for themselves. (Cheers.) In the event of his being returned, he would endeavour to obtain for the Corporation of Sydney such endowments as would enable it to perform those municipal duties required of it. The Road Trust Bill could not be worked; and before the roads under that bill were given up to the Trusts, they ought to have been put in repair by the Government. As it was, the roads in the Sydney hamlets were almost impassable; and it was impossible the Road Trust could do anything effective to improve them. The subject of the supply of water to the city of Sydney was also one that must be early attended to in the next Council. It was a work which the City Corporation could not possibly perform, but which must not longer be delayed. It was a great public work of the highest possible importance, and must be taken in hand by the legislature. In two or three years, in all probability, the present supply would fall short, and his own opinion was, that the Nepean was the source to which the city must look for water. True, this was a work that might cost £300,000 or £400,000, and might occupy ten years in its completion; but it was a work that would have to be performed - for what was money in comparison with the lives of the citizens. (Cheers.) The part he had taken in the transportation question was known to them all. The discovery of the gold fields had, in all probability, prevented the possibility of the system being renewed to this colony; but were they on this account to leave their sister colonies in the lurch? No; they would still continue to protest against the system until it was discontinued to these colonies altogether. (Cheers.) He had not come forward as a candidate on this occasion merely with a view to obtain the honour of representing them in the Council. He believed himself able and was prepared to perform the onerous duties that would devolve upon such representation. It was a time pregnant with the highest hopes to the colony. It was yet in its infancy; but it is about to spring into a glorious manhood. A new political era was opening upon them, and they should so act as to obtain additional glory from the additional notice that would be taken of them. The whole of the general revenues of the colony ought, he thought, to be placed under the control of the legislature. Until this was conceded the legislature could have no real power. At present it was only the adviser of the Government, and its advice was too often despised and rejected by the Colonial Executive. They ought to give this object their special attention. This was the great end they ought always to have before them, for it was only by the possession of this power over the revenue of the colony, that the shadow of representation which they now possessed could be turned into substantive good. (Cheers.)

Mr. THURLOW came forward and was received with loud cheers. It was not the first time he had had the honour of meeting many of this constituency before; and since he had, he believed, on several occasions, discussed with them most of the leading topics on which the election would turn, he should not be under the necessity of detaining them long now, and he certainly was not prepared for the grounds on which his opponents in this election had been put forward, by their friends or by themselves. The first of these opponents was Mr. Josephson, and he was prepared, from his knowledge of the proposer of that gentleman, for some of the miserable sophistry which they had heard from him. It came well from him indeed to talk of repairs to roads and streets. During the time he thus found Mr. Josephson had been in the City Council, what had they done but obstruct the improvement of roads and streets? For the last two years the improvement of the city had been under the main direction of Mr. Josephson's proposer, and what had been done for the roads and streets of the city during that period? (Cheers). But what were the grounds which the candidate himself put forward as a claim to their votes? Did he tell them of what he had done for them during the last eight years, or had he nothing to tell them of. Did he tell them that on one occasion he had been requested by his constituents to retire from the Council because he was found to be useless? (Cheers.) During the time he had been in the City Council, he contended Mr. Josephson had done nothing to entitle him to the support of the citizens; he had opposed all measures of economy, whilst not one measure for the public good, or for the extension of the rights of the citizens had he originated. (Loud cheers.) He would have his reward in the result of this election—and he deserved it. He was not fit to be the representative of such an important constituency. If he (Mr. Thurlow) from his eight years' fellowship with him in the City Council could tell them any good he had even tried to do the city, he should be happy to give him such a lift on this occasion; but he had not done anything. It was impossible for him to praise his opponent, for he was happy to say that neither him nor his proposer had ever been found on the same bench in the Council. Whether enforcing economy, demanding just and reasonable endowment, or promoting the improvement of the city, these gentlemen had been invariably opposed to him. (Cheers.) Then, with regard to the mover of the next candidate (Mr. Mort), that gentleman had prefaced his introduction of his friend (Mr. Smart) by a congratulation that he was not a member of the City Council. He said that the City Council had done nothing, and that its members therefore were not worthy of support. But what really were the grounds on which he rested the claims of Mr. Smart. The very gentlemanly and insinuating auctioneer of the city, in putting up Mr. Smart, had told them, and very truly too, that Mr. Smart had done very well for himself. (Hear and laughter.) No doubt Mr. Smart had been a successful man, he had done well for himself—but what had he done for them? (Cheers) They had heard of the public institutions he had fostered and promoted, but what did these public institutions turn out to be—Joint Stock Companies, affording a profitable investment of capital, and in which Mr. Smart had invested his capital advantageously to himself. (Cheers) No one denied Mr. Smart's clear perception of the main chance, and he had invested his money in these companies admirably, and no doubt it had afforded him a good return; but was this any reason why they should give him their votes? (Immense cheering.) The gentlemanly auctioneer who disposed of his bargains so advantageously for his clients, had done his duty in puffing up Mr. Smart; but they must examine into his merits a little. The candidate himself was once an auctioneer, and as two of a trade can seldom agree, if he had not retired he doubted if Mr. Smart would have so much to say in his favour. (Cheers.) It was true Mr. Smart was one of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company. Well, what then? Because Sydney was not a California, because the people here were not as dangerous or as mischievous as they were there and did not set the houses on fire, this Company had flourished, and consequently had been profitable to Mr. Smart and those associated with him. (Cheers.) The Company itself had exhibited no very anxious desire for the public good. On the contrary, it seemed generally pretty well content, if its engine arrived on the spot after a fire was out, while it made its charges as coolly as if it were the most efficient Company in the world. Its shareholders and directors looked to the profits they could make for themselves, and had no idea of the public good save only as far as contributing to it went to fill their own pockets. (Cheers.) Then there was the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company. It was well known this Company had been a kind of monopoly for years, and by running every other company down to keep up this monopoly, it had been profitable, and Mr. Smart had no doubt drawn large dividends from it. (Great cheers.) But he had not spent these dividends for the public good. (Great cheers.) Then, with regard to the Camperdown Cemetery: No doubt it was a good speculation, but he did not see that it was intended for the especial benefit of the poorer classes. The charge for a burial was £2 10s, and before it could be closed in, they had to pay £5, being a grave for another. (Cheers.) Then, as Manager of the Sydney Bank after its stoppage, he admitted Mr. Smart had acted very judiciously and well, but he was well paid for so acting. With regard to the Bank of Australia, too, Mr. Smart exerted his talents as a man of business successfully, but he took it for granted he did so because he had something to save out of the wreck of that institution as well as others. (Cheers.) Nor could Mr. Smart's decorations of his own villa and grounds at Woolloomooloo be called public improvements. It was not because he (Mr. Thurlow) had not the good fortune to be possessed of a "Mona" to decorate, that he was the less qualified to represent them. Perhaps Mr. Smart had made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before, but it was all for himself, and he would not give them one of those blades, for it would destroy the symmetry of his grounds, laid out so carefully among those of the aristocracy of Darlinghurst. (Cheers.) In spite, therefore, of all the puffing which they had heard from the gentlemanly auctioneer, Mr. Smart's merits subsided into this that he had carefully and successfully looked after himself. (Great cheers.) With regard to the principles that should guide his political conduct, he was prepared to stand by the address which he had published. But he would not pledge himself too closely in any course of action. He asked them if they would trust him as their representative, to leave him free to act as circumstances might require. (Cheers.) If they trusted him once, let them trust him altogether; and he would promise with regard to every question which concerned their interests, to give it his most serious consideration. His opponent, Mr. Josephson, had not given any opinion respecting the franchise and responsible government. With regard to the latter, he was convinced the time was nearly come when the country would not put up with a set of imbeciles nominated by the Crown, and that in future all parties requiring berths or salaries must come and have their merits weighed by the people's representatives. The system of irresponsible government was absolutely destructive to the interests of the country, and it was subversive of their political freedom also. Whatever was done by the nominee officials was done without regard to the interests of the colony. What could be a more glaring instance of this than the collection of the electoral lists for the Sydney Hamlets. This important duty had been intrusted to the hands of the police, who did it without extra pay, and who could believe that the Government which was not interested in maintaining the representation of the people, cared whether the lists were properly collected or not? The consequence was that the whole of the Hamlets were said to have only 800 electors, when he believed that they ought to have upwards of twice that number. (Cheers.) Nevertheless, though perfectly disgusted with the present system of Government, still, when he conceived the Government to be right in its measures, he would support it. (Cheers.) He did not go into the Council to follow in the train, or to involve himself in the prejudices and caprices of any man. He would judge for himself in all measures, and determine according to his conscience; and when he grew to be so weak in intellect as to follow any man for mere following's sake, he would resign his trust. (Great cheers.) With regard to the franchise, he thought it should belong to every man capable of judging, and having his own welfare to provide for in the community. It was no argument in defence of the limited number of members which were given to the City and Hamlets to say that it was equal to the City of London. The overtaxed people of Great Britain laboured under many grievances, burdens, and corruptions, which had grown up amongst them, but which did not exist here; and it was not because circumstances prevented justice and reason asserting their sway in the city of London that they should not be paramount here. (Cheers.) Before he concluded, he would just notice, as a proof of the necessity of responsible Government, that there was another candidate for their suffrages that day, who was a Government officer. He did not know whether that gentleman had obtained a special holiday for the day or not, but certainly under responsible Government he would be rather earning his salary, looking after the ships in harbour, than wasting his time on that husting. (Cheers.) He did not wish to say anything against this gentleman, as personally he had a very high respect for him, and he also respected him as a very independent magistrate, but he felt bound to make the allusion to him he had made in illustration of his argument. His opponents

had, perhaps, gained some advantage over him by personally canvassing the electors, but he had more frequently than any of them met them publicly and declared his sentiments to them. His engagements had prevented him making a personal canvass, and, indeed he thought the system of pledging votes extremely pernicious. The asking for votes, as if the elector could not or would not vote for any candidate, the pledging him not to vote against him, and all these little mean tricks, were very bad, and served much to destroy the freedom of election, and to strengthen that power over the representative which the Government already possessed. (Cheers.) For himself, he would say he had been before them in public life now ten years. When he first entered public life, he was asked out by a large and respectable body of citizens as ever solicited any of his opponents. From that time to the present he had been unceasing in his efforts in the promotion of economy in the civic expenditure, and in his efforts to obtain endowment for the City. (Cheers.) He was also in some way connected with the Hamlets. These were placed under that Algerine Act the District Councils Act, or rather the nominee body appointed by the Government under the clauses of the Constitutional Act, constituting district councils. These gentlemen in the plenitude of their power at once expended £2000, and did nothing with it, and it was principally to stop this extravagance that he was elected to this notable body. The consequence was, he brought up a report declaring the Charter of the Council invalid; and although the report was not carried—but was lost by a majority of one—the Governor of that day had sense enough to see that the council could not be worked, and it had remained a dead letter ever since. (Cheers.) In his public capacity he had always attended at all public meetings where he was asked to attend, and his sympathies had always been equally extended to the poor as to the rich. (Cheers.) He was aware that a large waste of the public money annually took place, and that the money expended was often not spent as voted. He should turn his attention to this if elected, for he felt that if the roads and bridges of the colony were not kept in repair all property must be depreciated. (Cheers.) When there was the first talk about railroads in the colony, he was opposed to them, as he thought the resources of the colony were insufficient to form and support them; but now that it was proved the colony was to be a rich one, he should support them not only as a means of advancement, but believing they would furnish a large amount of labour to the poorer classes. He was an advocate for free trade in the fullest sense of the word; and here, where there were no restrictions to be broken down, and consequently no compensation to be claimed, Free-trade ought to prevail. He would wish to see education disseminated as widely as possible, and he believed this could only be done under the national system, and therefore, except where the public faith was pledged, he should oppose granting public money to any other system. (Cheers.) With regard to military defences, he could only say he was heartily glad that the military had been, or were about to be, withdrawn from the colony altogether. Even in this colony, under these English red-coats, as much tyranny and oppression had taken place as in any other part of the world, and he was glad to get rid of them. He did not believe there would be any requirement for military force. The spirit of the age was Peace, and he hoped the same peaceful education which was going on among the people of European countries would also be imparted to the community of this colony. (Cheers.) With regard to the franchise, he would give every man the right to vote; but he would not interfere with property, nor did he believe that in the extension of political rights the rights of property would be in any way endangered. (Cheers.) The state of the country at present too required particular attention. It was not wise that too many new offices should be created, to absorb the treasures that were being found. Some part of the revenue thus found might yet be required for the purposes of immigration; for many of the voluntary emigrants who would come to the colony would be mere speculators, and the pastoral and agricultural interests of the colony must not be permitted to languish or decay. (Cheers.) The Legislature should have the control of all their revenues and then their interests and all others would be duly taken care of. (Cheers.) If returned to the Council, it would be his endeavour to advocate all liberal measures. He should gladly concede offices of trust and emolument to Australians when competent to fill them, —and he thought this not only a just, but a wise and safe policy. (Cheers.) He was not quite sure but that the colonists as well as appointing the subordinate officers, ought not to elect their own Governor, but on this point there might be some diversity of opinion. The transactions of his public life for the last nine years were open before them. His opponents had brought nothing to challenge them, and it was for them to decide whether they would take a stranger in preference to a tried servant. (Cheers.) He placed his claim not on the narrow basis that he had been benevolent in giving away flour – not that he had countenanced extravagance on the City Council; but in a career of service to the public, which even his enemies pronounced useful and efficient for good. (Cheers.) He had no doubt he should not have many Government votes that day, and he had as little doubt, that another of his opponents who had said he should not care a fig to go into Council if he did not beat him (Mr. Thurlow) by ten to one, would have many Government votes; but in spite of this opposition, he was cheerful and confident in the good sense and manly independence of the electors. The Government was at this moment stronger than it ever was, the late elections had deceived the people, and he called upon them to beware how they strengthened further the hands of the Government by putting in untried men. (Cheers.) He was not likely to be a pander to the Government. There was nothing the Government would do for him, nothing he could wish it to do for him that he could serve it for, nor would he pander to them to ask them to return him if he could be bought over by the Government. (Cheers.) He believed he stood well with the Hamlets, at least as well as any of his opponents, and he trusted yet that they would place him at the head of the poll; and he confidently assured them if they did so, that no act of his would ever infringe their liberties, or extend the power of the Crown. (Cheers.)

Mr. SMART next offered himself. He said, that from the hour when he first consented to be placed in nomination as a candidate for the representation of the Sydney Hamlets, he had determined that no private or merely personal feelings should be allowed to influence in the least degree his mind or his conduct. To that determination he would still adhere, and if not already sufficiently known to the electors of the Sydney Hamlets to bespeak their votes in his favour, he would not make the present occasion an opportunity for making himself known. It was indeed true of him, as had been alleged, that he had not thrust himself forward to public notice by making himself a prominent actor in public affairs; but he had, nevertheless, been a close observer of passing events; and in every respect his feelings, his sympathies, and his conduct had been with the people. He was not ashamed to say that he rose from the ranks of the people; that the time had been when he was as poor as any among them, and that if it should be their pleasure to send him into the Legislative Council, he would never either desert or deceive them. He would, therefore, pass by the attacks which had been made upon him by the last speaker especially, and address himself to the task of declaring before them the principles by which, should they see fit to elect him, his conduct would be guided. The first to which he would allude was that of Education. The public were taxed for the education of their children, and have, therefore, the right to send their children to those schools which most accorded with their own views. Though he was prepared to support both systems, according to the circumstances of the various parts of the colony—believing as he did that while the majority of the people, if polled, would be found to be in favour of the Denominational scheme, a very large and increasing number were in favour of the General System, which had for years past had his support in those parts where from the paucity of the population it was impossible to introduce denominational schools with efficiency. He held it to be one of the most important duties of the legislature of any country to provide for the education of its children, without which it could never hope to become either socially free or politically great. As regarded transportation, he had ever been an unvarying opponent of the system. He was not so sanguine as some that its fate was irrevocably sealed—he was afraid that transportation was not quite at an end; but so far as his voice or his influence could avert it, it should never be resumed under any pretence or colour whatsoever. If placed by their suffrages in the proud position to which he aspired, his utmost endeavour would be used for such an equitable adjustment of the land question, as that the right of every section of the public should be respected and secured. With respect to the government of the colony, he was an advocate for responsible government, and that every appointment, from the Governor downward, should be subject to the people by their representatives; and it would be his duty, if elected, to keep the expenditure of the Government within the smallest sum consistent with its efficiency for the public service. As to the franchise, he would support its extension to the uttermost. He could not help, while on this subject, expressing his opinion, that the hamlets had been most shamefully neglected in the compilation of the electoral lists: instead of about 800 electors, he was satisfied that there were at least 2000 persons entitled to the franchise; while in regard to the number of members to represent, they should at the least have had two, and the city of Sydney four. During his canvass of the hamlets, he had heard of many objections being made to his coming forward as a candidate at all for the honour of representing them in the Legislature of the country. He stood before them, however, fully prepared to answer to the electors for any act of his life on which they may think it necessary or proper to question him; and if he did not do so successfully and triumphantly he would no longer ask them to confer on him the honour to serve them, which it was in their power either to bestow or to withhold. These were his sentiments, and he was ready to afford such further explanation of his views as any gentleman present may demand of him. The only pledge he would make was this—that he would ever be found among the foremost in fighting the battles of his country, and in supporting the interests of his constituents.

Captain MORIARTY: When he first had the honour of addressing the representatives of the Sydney Hamlets, he told them he believed that there was a sufficient number of the constituents left, who had not promised their votes, to decide the election against them in favour of another candidate; and that he would take another opportunity of expressing his opinions on each of the leading questions which were before the country. He would take this opportunity of doing so. He would premise by saying that he never knew of an instance where any man, however humble, or whether asked or not, who was qualified to render assistance in the councils of his native country, had been assailed in the manner in which he had been. Who was it by whom he had been so assailed? The cloven foot had shown itself that day. Who are the editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, he should like to know, that they should presume to dictate to the constituencies of New South Wales who they should choose as their representatives in the legislature of the country? With regard to the attack made on him on this hustings, by one of the gentlemen who had preceded him, he should treat it as the speaker deserved. (Derisive cheering and laughter.) The questions they were met to discuss were, what are the institutions proper to be established for themselves and for their children, and where were they to look for their models. Two of the members of the City Council had come forward to address them; and no doubt they were very worthy gentlemen, and their knowledge of the world very extensive. Were they (the electors) to confine their suffrages to men whose knowledge and experience of men and things were confined to a few years' residence in New South Wales? Would that be wise, generous, or just? What was the present population of New South Wales? If this colony were destined to rise into a nation, it could only be by the introduction of accessions to population of free born Englishmen. (Groans and hisses.) By Englishmen he did not mean the natives of England merely, but equally their fellow-subjects under the English Crown, whether Scotch, Irish, or English. To that source alone he looked for such accession to the population, intelligence, and wealth of the colony as should entitle it to be termed a country great, glorious, and free. In England was to be found the most perfect liberty, with security for both life and property, and how was that liberty obtained? It was through the free institutions which there prevailed, and the total exclusion from Parliament of every man not elected thereto by the voice of the people. And how had the security for life and property been secured? He had within the last few days heard publicly declared from the hustings by a man of undoubted learning and ability one of the most inconsistent doctrines it was possible for the mind of men to conceive. I heard a gentleman declare—he is now within hearing of my voice, and I am sure that the Doctor will admit that what I say is correct—that the Judges of the country should come annually before the Council for the voting of their salaries: than which a doctrine more dangerous, more detrimental to the security of life and property, could not be broached. The very first act of George the Third, on coming to the throne, was to make the Judges of the land independent for their salaries of the annual votes of Parliament. (Ironical cheering.) He told them in his address that he would take an opportunity of stating his opinions, and he thought that this was the proper time and place for doing so. The system of holding pot-house meetings had been resorted to by some of the candidates, and he unhesitatingly declared his opinion that any man capable of such lowlife tricks was utterly unworthy of representing any constituency whatever. (From the crowd—"Why did you go yourself?"—"Because it was near the place of my residence.") He was not anxious for their votes, but he intended to state his opinions. The Mayor had told them that any man who held a Government office was unfit to be their representative. He (Captain M.) would express for him his most heartfelt, deep, and unutterable contempt! The man who would give expression to such a sentiment has not a spark of independence in his soul. A craven himself, he could not believe in the independence of another, while he (Captain Moriarty) would say that he believed every measure brought forward by the Government had been framed on sound and liberal principles, yet in a great many instances no man in New South Wales would have been more opposed to them than himself. He had stated that the present anomalous constitution must be revised or revoked, and one based on the pure representative system substituted in its place. He would tell them now what he told the Hon. the Colonial Secretary five years ago, that as sure as the sun was in the firmament, so sure would an independent representation be established in this colony before many years. That was the only system by which a government could be made responsible for its acts. No one thing tends so much to weaken the Government as the presence of nominees of any description in the Legislative Council: no man should be allowed to sit there who had not been elected thereat by the suffrages of the people. He, for one, would not live in a country where he thought the principle he asserted would not prevail. He was in England at the time the constitution for this colony was in preparation, and happened to meet with [the name or description of the person met our Reporter did not catch, the speaker being interrupted by a question from the crowd, accompanied by a universal laugh]. He (Captain Moriarty) was born a gentleman; fifty years ago his father was a British Admiral. They never had heard, nor would they ever hear, of a Moriarty who was not found foremost in asserting or defending the rights and liberties of the people. Nor was the name altogether unknown to fame in these colonies. Sir George Arthur, some years since Lieutenant-Governor of a sister colony, told him that he never knew a man so universally respected as was his (Captain Moriarty's) brother in Van Diemen's Land. When in England he was in the habit of mixing with members of the House of Commons, and, when the New South Wales Constitution was under consideration, he took an opportunity of expressing to one of the honorable members his astonishment that he would give his consent or support to a measure so much at variance with British principle; and the answer was, that as the colony was but just emerging from its state as a convict colony, it was held to be expedient to depart in some degree from the ordinary system. The system advocated by Dr Lang was acted upon, and they secured a civil list for the purpose of carrying on the Government. Was any man so besotted as to suppose any country could do without a government? Suppose that all the nominees were out of the Council to-morrow, and only the representatives elected by the people remained, what would follow? Would not some of the now nominees seek the suffrages of the people, and if they could not obtain them make way for those who could. Personalities, he was very sorry to say, were unceasingly indulged in in the late Council: he knew of no argument that was not weakened by a recourse to such a weapon. A man fitted to become a representative of the people should be able to throw aside all personality. Who would trust his life in the hands of judges who were under the necessity of going annually cap in hand to the Legislative Council for his salary? They ought to be, they must be, independent, to command not only the respect, but the confidence of the people whose lives and liberties were so much in their hands. There had for some time been a small—what?—Parliament should he call it?—in Sydney—the City Council, a kind of second Council, and the experience which its members have acquired in that confined circle is to entitle them to be the sole judges of the fitness of candidates for the representation of the people. These are not the men; and the views entertained by such men are not such as it would be for the public advantage should be carried out. Men were required who had mixed with and were brought up gentlemen, in whose minds liberal principles had been early implanted by noble fathers. [A voice—"Do you mean the Irish landlords?"] Because Judge Therry, Sir Thomas Mitchell, or Mr. Young, when in Council, voted in a particular way, was that any reason that he should do the same? He had no reason to believe that Mr. Therry did not act and vote conscientiously; but did it at all necessarily follow that he (Captain M.) would pin his faith on Mr. Therry's sleeve? or because Sir Thomas Mitchell uniformly opposed the Government, that he should follow the example? or because Mr. Young addressed you and ran away, and is now courting the smiles of another constituency, that he should do likewise? (Captain Moriarty was called to order: it was held unnecessary and improper to attack or comment upon the conduct of persons not present to answer for themselves.) But for the attacks made on him by the public papers he should not have alluded to those gentlemen. One of the most monstrous acts of legislative policy ever perpetrated was to be found among the provisions of the Electoral Act. Could anything be more absurd than to declare that if a man should find it necessary or convenient to remove his residence from one house to another of equal or even of greater value, he should be deprived of his vote? He saw no impropriety in the reduction of the franchise, in giving a vote to the £10 house holder. Men may talk as they please about the poor, but he maintained that it was the poor in this colony who only were rich; where the necessaries of life were so abundant and so easily procurable. He believed he had now gone through all the subjects of his address. He thanked them most heartily for the patience with which they had listened to him. Should it be their wish, either now or on any future occasion, to accept of his services, they would be cheerfully, fully, and faithfully at their disposal. (A voice—"All you have to do now is to wait for a fair wind.") He had indulged in as few personalities as possible, in repelling the attacks which had been made upon him; and, in conclusion, he had to observe, that he had not asked, nor would he now ask, any man for his vote, unless they felt beyond all question that he was the candidate most qualified to carry out their views in the Legislative Council. He was so late in coming into the field that some of his friends said he had not a chance of success. Be it so. He thought, however, he had demonstrated that he was not unworthy of being their representative.

Dr. LANG asked permission to say one word, in explanation of something attributed to him by Captain Moriarty. What he said was, that he hoped if ever he should see an imbecile Governor or a political Judge, such Governor or Judge should be subjected to dismissal by the Legislative Council.

The RETURNING OFFICER then called for a show of hands, which he adjudged to be in favour of Mr. Thurlow. A poll was demanded by Captain Moriarty, which will take place in all the hamlets on Saturday next (to-morrow.)

On the motion of Mr. THURLOW, seconded by Mr. SMART, a vote of thanks to Mr. Miller for his impartial conduct in the chair, was carried by acclamation, and the meeting dispersed.

THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

YESTERDAY, pursuant to the writ issued by His Excellency the Governor-General, to Thomas Barker, Esq., the Returning Officer for this county, a meeting of the electors was held before the Court House, Parramatta, for the purpose of nominating the candidates for the representation of the county. By reason of the late hour at which our reporter returned to town, and the extent to which our space is occupied by reports of other electioneering proceedings, we must postpone our full report of the addresses of the various speakers until to-morrow. The following is a *précis* of the proceedings:—

Mr. WENTWORTH proposed, and Mr. JOSEPH KENYON, of Woodlands, seconded, Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Cumberland in the Legislative Council.

Mr. NORTON proposed, and Mr. ALLPORT seconded, Mr. James Byrnes.

Captain WESTON proposed, and Mr. JAMES PYE seconded, Mr. J. B. Darvall.

Mr. HUGH TAYLOR proposed, and Mr. HAMILTON seconded, Mr. Charles Blakefield. [This proposal produced a ludicrous scene, which caused a long interruption of the proceedings.]

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL proposed, and Mr. HIPKISS seconded, Mr. Charles Cowper.

Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BYRNES, and Mr. DARVALL then severally addressed the electors, and replied to the various questions propounded to them.

A show of hands having been taken by the Returning Officer, he declared the majority to be in favour of Mr. James Byrnes and Mr. J. B. Darvall; and a poll having been demanded on the part of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. C. Cowper, it was appointed to take place on Monday next, the 22nd instant, at the hours and places already advertised.

Although a considerable degree of badinage interrupted the real business of the day (and which was only ended by the notification of the illness of the Returning Officer), the proceedings were conducted with much good humour, if not with order.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

MR. G. R. NICHOLS was returned without opposition, on Monday last. Our columns are so full of election proceedings this morning that we must defer the report until to-morrow.

NOMINATION FOR EASTERN CAMDEN.

TUESDAY, the 16th instant, being appointed for the day of nomination of candidates for the representation of the Eastern Division of the County of Camden, a meeting of the electors was held at Wollongong for that purpose.

The canvass having been very brisk, and a good deal of personal feeling having been introduced into it, a degree of anxiety prevailed in some quarters about the proceedings, and apprehensions were felt that some disorder might ensue. Although the meeting was conducted with some irregularity, the grounds for such alarm proved to have been without foundation. The conduct, however, of a portion of the parties present was of so disorderly a nature, that the Returning Officer, after repeatedly threatening to do so if order was not respected, cut short the proceedings by adjourning the meeting. It is to be lamented that among the promoters of disturbance were some, who, from station and connexions ought to have been preservers instead of disturbers of the peace.

The weather was unfavourable, for although bright and clear overhead, the wind was so boisterous that it was scarcely possible for a speaker to make himself heard. The assembly was at times enveloped in clouds of dust.

Soon after 12 o'clock, the Returning Officer, Mr. CHARLES THROSBY SMITH, opened the proceedings by reading the commission in the customary manner, then, stating that it was probable that two or three candidates might be proposed, and requesting that a fair and patient hearing might be given to the proposers and seconders, and to the candidates themselves, after which, the electors would be at liberty to put such questions to them as they might think proper, which questions he hoped would be confined to the business of the meeting, and relate to measures, not to men.

Mr. J. M. GRAY then addressed the meeting, saying, that he had to propose a party long and advantageously known to them. He requested their suffrages in favour of a gentleman whose integrity, activity, and attention to his duties as a magistrate were sufficiently well known to them all to give him strong claims to their support. There was no necessity for him to enlarge; he had no need of doing more than to propose Mr. Henry Osborne as a fit and proper person for their representative, and to request their votes in his favour, which he trusted they would be able to give conscientiously. (Cheers mingled with slight disapprobation.)

Captain SHEAFFE presented himself for the purpose of seconding the nomination, which he felt he could do in all sincerity. He was under no obligation to Mr. Osborne, he did not owe him one penny. He had known that gentleman since 1836, as an honest, upright man; liberal to his servants; one who never had done and never would do anything to disgrace his name. (Interruption.) He was not a man of many words and would not keep them many minutes. He came into town one day intending to support Mr. H. Gilbert Smith, but meeting Mr. Osborne, he learned his intention of becoming a candidate, and expressed his surprise that he could quit his extensive concerns for that purpose; when he replied, that he was ready to sacrifice his private interests to attend to those of the public, if elected. As a family man, he had felt it his duty to ask Mr. Osborne if he was for or against transportation; he replied, he was decidedly against it. He might have supported Mr. Gilbert Smith, but wondered that a stranger should be brought down to disturb their unanimity, this gentleman might be a very good man, but all that they knew of him was that he had been a mayor. He thanked Mr. Smith for withdrawing from the contest. If Mr. Jenkins had come forward he would have supported him, but as things are, he would second the nomination of Mr. Henry Osborne.

Mr. J. SHOOBERT, J.P., came forward amid loud cries of disapprobation and cheering. He said, it was his turn; they might shout if they pleased, but hear him they must. He had to propose Mr. James Robert Wilshire as a fit and proper person to represent them, and as one who had shown his capacity for public business in the offices of Councillor and Mayor of Sydney. [A voice from the crowd: "How many shillings did you pay in the pound?"—"Twenty shillings" replied Mr. Wilshire.] Mr. Shoobert proceeded—Their opponent had been facetiously termed a maiden legislator, and, like a maiden doctor would have to learn his profession at the expense of the public; ask any M. D. whether his maiden practice did not commence by killing a few of his patients. But he believed that Mr. Osborne's maiden legislation would not only lead to bad votes, but to dipping his hand into the public purse. It was said that Mr. Wilshire had no stake in the district,—but what stake had Mr. Wyld, who, on a former occasion had arrived, canvassed six days and was returned by a majority of sixteen votes above the Osborne's who had been canvassing for seven months. (Uproar: Returning Officer addressing some of the disturbers threatened to send them to the watch house.) If they thought to put him down by clamour, they only showed their cause to be a bad one. What stake had Mr. James Macarthur in the district? None. That objection then against Mr. Wilshire was frivolous. The next was that he would not reduce the price of land to 5s. an acre. All that Mr. Wilshire could do, would be to give a vote on the subject, but what he wished to effect was this. To sell pastoral lands at 5s. per acre; agricultural lands and those on navigable rivers, at 20s., but in lots of 20 and 40 acres, in order to give poor men an opportunity of becoming freeholders. Put up land in 2000 acre blocks at 5s. an acre and such as Mr. Osborne, who said he was worth £50,000, would monopolise the country and convert their tenants into serfs. Mr. Osborne had said at a meeting at Kiama that the tenant was bound to vote for his landlord.

Mr. OSBORNE, vehemently and repeatedly, "You're a liar, you're a liar;" (great disturbance, the Returning Officer threatened to adjourn the meeting and stop the proceedings.

Mr. SHOOBERT resumed: Mr. Wilshire was called a radical; true, and so he was himself to the extent of cutting off abuses, but not of opposing government systematically, or when their measures were good. Mr. Wilshire favored vote by ballot, which Mr. Osborne opposed—why? Mr Osborne had been admitted to the Club by ballot, he himself had been admitted to several societies by ballot. Why should not the people have the protection which gentlemen reserved for themselves in their private societies? (Shouts and cheers.) It was stated in Mr. Osborne's placard that Mr. Wilshire would not give an additional sum of money to the Roman Catholics. They knew well he could not do so if in the House, as such votes originated with Government. Mr. Osborne had been cited as a friend of civil and religious liberty. How had he proved himself so? A certain document had been much spoken of in the course of the canvass, and part of it referred to. He would tell the whole history, and the whole document would be produced. In 1840 a Bill was introduced to the Legislative Council to incorporate the city of Sydney; it contained a clause to prevent emancipists from voting. This was expunged at the instance of Sir John Jamison, the Chief Justice, and the Attorney-General, but the 30th clause was retained, which provided that no emancipist should be eligible to be chosen for a councillor or alderman until he had been free seven years. The emancipists prayed to be heard by counsel against this clause. They were so heard, when another petition was got up from certain parties, praying to be similarly heard in support of it. To this petition Mr. Osborne's name was affixed. When asked if he had signed it, he denied having done so; but on examining the original document at the Council Chamber, the name of Henry Osborne, J.P., was found the 17th on the list. He then said to be a forgery; and at last he tries to explain it away, and show it was all for the good of the emancipists, and to forward their civil and religious liberty! Mr. Osborne had been twenty-two years, said his supporters, in the district, but what good had he ever done for it? [A voice in the crowd. "What good has Wilshire done?"] Mr. Wilshire had benefitted Sydney in his public capacity, and would do the same for Illawarra if elected. In proposing Mr. James Macarthur, Dr. Alick Osborne had said that our late member, Mr. Wyld, was "fit to drive bullocks;" not, perhaps, literally, but referring to his education. He would ask if his friend Mr. Henry Osborne was in any way superior to his friend Mr. Wyld? He thought certainly not. If Mr. Osborne went in, it would be as a Government toady. He would tell them what he meant. Suppose there was a member for that fertile spot, Bungarry's Norah, and the Colonial Secretary wanted a vote—"We may depend on your vote," says the Secretary. That brings another question. "There is a place vacant; can I have it for a friend of mine?" The Colonial Secretary is in the horns of a dilemma; the vote is important, so he replies, "Well, I suppose you must have it. Your son will, no doubt, fill it to our satisfaction and his own benefit." He meant only to illustrate his meaning and nothing personally offensive. He would now conclude by proposing Mr. James Robert Wilshire as a fit and proper person to represent them.

Mr. E. ELLIOTT seconded the nomination amid considerable disturbance. He was not displeased at the reception he met with from the opposite side, as he thought clamour a sure sign of a bad cause. He did not wish to say anything offensive of Mr. Henry Osborne, but he thought it just and right that it should be known what claim he had to be elected their representative. One ground of objection to him was, that he was one of the class of squatters, no doubt a very important class and containing superior men, but this body had now direct representation; they had monopolized the crown lands from Moreton Bay to Port Phillip, and had interests peculiar to themselves; he objected to any squatter representing a settled district. This, in his mind, was a sufficient objection to Mr. Osborne. But this gentleman's friends dwelt on his large property and long residence in the district, and insisted on his return as a matter of right. He (Mr. E.) was also an old resident and had watched his public career, if he could be said to have had one, and could by no means understand such a right. The first public act he had ever heard of was his joining in an attempt to deprive a large body of men of their civil privileges. He was aware that Mr. Osborne had denied it, but the petition was lodged in the archives of the Council. (Great disturbance.) He spoke as one of the people, and as one of themselves claimed to be heard. (Continued uproar. The Returning Officer said he would adjourn the meeting if order was not preserved.) He would not detain them, as Mr. Shoobert had explained the circumstances of the petition, but would enable them to judge of it themselves by reading it to them. (Cries of "read, read." An uproar ensued, which interrupted the proceedings for nearly a quarter of an hour; the Returning Officer vainly endeavouring to suppress it. "I must say," he remarked, "that Mr. Wilshire's supporters have behaved with much more propriety than Mr. Osborne's." "Won't you hear the man of the people?" cried Mr. Henry Osborne. "Didn't you sign it, Mr. Smith?" shouted several in the crowd. "No;" answered that gentleman, "I was in Dublin at the time." Mr. Elliott continued the reading of the petition amid constant interruption, and almost in dumb show.) Mr. Elliott resumed. The petition stated that they intended to benefit the emancipists. What! by depriving them of one portion of their civil rights? If they had succeeded in so doing, they would have gone further and tried to take the rest. Mr. Henry Osborne at first denied that he had signed the petition at all, and then said his signature had been forged. Now the petition is produced he tries to explain it away, but there it is to speak for itself, and he is irrevocably fixed. (Disturbance.) Mr. Osborne's next public acts regarded the District Councils, but he would pass over what was known to all. When an attempt was made to prevent the inhabitants of Wollongong from cutting wood on the Government reserve and the Crown Commissioner was here, a public meeting was called on the subject, did Mr. Osborne attend; and did he try to get up a petition? No, but the humble individual now addressing the electors did; he got up a petition, and three gentlemen, Mr. Jenkins, Captain Cole, and the Rev. Mr. Rigney, were deputed to go to Sydney, and present it to Sir George Gipps, who at once consented to their request. In pursuance of a promise made by Sir George Gipps, at the same time, a piece of ground was afterwards applied for by Mr. Jenkins, as chairman of the Race Club, and granted by the present Governor; but where was Mr. Osborne? He never was to be found when any thing was wanted for the people. He would ask the electors, or sensible men, whether Mr. Osborne had ever done any good for Illawarra. (Groans and Cheers.) He had large property no doubt, but all he had done with that was to collect his rents. As for anti-transportation, he had become a convert at the eleventh hour, and said, that since the discovery of gold, the Home Government would never attempt to renew it; late news however made it quite uncertain, whether they would give up transportation to Moreton Bay. Mr. Osborne's hankering after the loaves and fishes. (Speaker inaudible for some time, between groans and cheers of opposing parties.) A few words regarding Mr. Wilshire. Although he had no property in the district, he had close connections resident among them, and it was no unusual thing in England for gentlemen to represent places where they had no property. Mr. Wilshire was a native of the colony, and as a born Australian was entitled to represent any part of it. (Cheers.) He had exerted himself to obtain the extension of the franchise, which had given votes to many of Mr. Osborne's tenants; he asked for responsible government, the rights of the people, and vote by ballot, which would enable poor men to vote without intimidation. In England and Ireland, the aristocracy do not extend it to poor people, but, in their own institutions they use it for their own protection. (Interruption.) Is Mr. Osborne in favour of the ballot? he was glad to hear it. (Noise.) If the two candidates' claims were equal, Mr. Wilshire was entitled to preference as a son of the soil. He could not omit noticing the credit due to the people of Kiama, amongst whom a gentleman, with a display of Roman virtue, ventured to differ from his father, when he thought his father had espoused the wrong cause. [Mr. Gray, warmly, "I never tampered with my son's politics."] He called on the electors to lay aside personal feeling, to continue friends as well as neighbours, and to record their votes for the best man, who, he was confident would be found in Mr. James Robert Wilshire. (Hooting and cheers for some time.)

Mr. GORDON would beg leave to propose another candidate. (Interruption.) He also claimed to be heard as one of the people, and had done more good for the country than any man standing there. Mr. Osborne had been proposed, and Mr Wilshire brought forward against him, and he wished to bring forward a third. He had been 19 years in the colony, and had never been a government officer, but had dined at Government House. (Laughter.) He had objections against both candidates and it was necessary to review characters that had gone before. He would tell them what the meaning of the position was. It was, that persons convicted of infamous crimes—he did not like to explain what those crimes were, but he could. (Cries oh no! don't, and laughter.) What emancipist would wish to be a judge, or a magistrate? God forbid he should. Mr. Osborne was a squatter, it was said. Why, any one could go and buy the centre of his run. [Cries of "No, no," rendered the speaker inaudible.] Not one word was said about the national school system. [Cries of "you want to be master."] No, he did not; if he did, he would go where he could get pupils of another sort—he was no candidate for a billet. He did not approve of the ballot; voting in the dark was not fit for Englishmen or Irishmen, or the sons of either. He had been engaged many years in the instruction of youth in the colony, and knew a great deal about the history of the residents, as for their capacity it was "all my eye," [a voice—"and Betty Martin," laughter.] Mr. Wilshire had been educated by one of his assistants. He had heard of a man at 40 learning the fiddle, but did not think a man at that age could educate himself. He would now propose Mr. William Devenish Meares as a candidate for their votes.

Mr. J. BLACK spoke for a few minutes amidst an uproar that completely drowned his voice. He appeared to second the nomination of Mr. Meares.

Mr. GARRETT endeavoured to obtain a hearing, but the uproar, a great part of which seemed to be for mere fun, continued so long, that Mr. Smith, the returning officer, after unsuccessful attempts to restore silence, and at the request of six reputable electors, declared the meeting adjourned till noon on the following day, Wednesday.

ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF MANEROO.

COOMA, SEPTEMBER 11.—The nomination took place in the Court House here yesterday. After the preliminary forms had been gone through, the Returning Officer, Mr. LAMBIE, asked who was the candidate to represent the pastoral district of Maneroo? Upon which, Mr. BOUCHER, J.P., in a neat speech, proposed Mr. Jeffreys as a fit and proper person to be elected as member. This was seconded by Mr. R. H. BLOOMFIELD.

The Returning Officer then inquired whether there was any other candidate? [A cry of "No! Mr. Jeffreys is our man, and we will have no other"] The Returning Officer then declared Mr. Jeffreys to be duly elected. Three cheers were given for "our first member;" and the same for Mr. Lambie.

Mr. JEFFREYS then expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him in a speech which drew forth much applause. After which the meeting separated.

The attendance was necessarily small, in consequence of the very boisterous state of the weather.

COUNTY OF ARGYLE.

AT the hour appointed for the nomination of a member for the County of Argyle, this day, September 15th, there were a large number of the country gentlemen assembled in the Court House, Goulburn, amongst whom we noticed James Chisholm, Esq., M.C., Mr. Chatfield, Captain Hovell, Mr. Styles, Drs. Waugh and Gerard, J. W. Chisholm, Esq., N. C. Phillips, Esq., the Rev. W. Ross, the Messrs. Thorn, Mr. Kitson, Mr. Welsh, Mr. J. J. Moore, Dr. Lynch, Captain Edenborough, Mr. Jeffrey, and several others from the country; there were very few of the towns-people present. Precisely at noon, Mr. J. F. MACARTHUR, of Norwood, Returning Officer, took his place, and said that the meeting had been called together to-day in pursuance of authority vested in him as Returning Officer, contained in an instrument forwarded to him, wherein it is requested that the constituency of Argyle should elect a member to serve in the Legislative Council. It was not for him to make any other remarks, he would therefore call on those present to proceed with the business. Some one present requested Mr. Macarthur to read the writ, but he said that the fact of its having been promulgated by the Government in the usual way, there was no necessity for it.

Dr. NICHOLSON then rose. He said, in appearing before them on the present occasion, he thought it hardly necessary to enter into a detailed statement of his political views. This was rendered unnecessary from the fact of his having been eight years a member of Council, and during that period he had taken a more or less active part in every measure affecting the interests of this country which had been brought before the Council. From this fact his principles were well known; but the circumstances of the colony were changing, and had recently undergone a great change, and new laws to meet changing times had to be made to meet them, and they will require the united wisdom of the Legislature. In a settled country, where established institutions existed, changes in the laws were slow, and often of very small moment; but in a new country, laws have to be enacted and a policy pursued, to meet circumstances as they arise, and which are often of a remarkable character. This constituted the difference between a settled and an unsettled country. After several other remarks he (Dr. Nicholson) adverted to the land question, and said it was scarcely possible to over-rate its importance. It was a great question, and one which had agitated the colony from one end to the other, and that for a series of years; but beyond the present system of alienating the land, and the high upset price at which it could be bought, was the greatest source of evil to the colony. He, therefore, thought that we ought to use all our efforts to obtain a reduction of the upset price; he considered the imposition of the high upset price of land to be a virtual prohibition of the sale of the waste lands of the colony, and not only so, but was a virtual prohibition of capital and labour being introduced into it. He had been accused of being in favour of transportation being renewed, but he had never been an advocate for its resumption; he never had an assigned servant, and never desired to have one. But in looking to the question in all its aspects, and which appears to him never to have been done by those most opposed to its resumption, the principal point appeared to have been lost sight of. He need hardly say, that population is the very element of prosperity in all new countries, where labour is so much in demand as it is with us; but he held that as long as land was 20s per acre this country never could be peopled. With regard to the state of the colony and its prospects, he would observe, that six months ago, that is, before the gold discovery was made, it was next to impossible that this country could be peopled, seeing that in Canada, in North America, and other countries, land could be had at less than one-fourth of what it was sold for in Australia. With this obstacle in the way, how could the colony be peopled or its deserts converted into scenes of civilization. Assuming that the colony was in want of labour, and that it would not take convicts, we must have as a last resort a supply of a semi-barbarous race from India or other places. The people of the North (Moreton Bay) were calling loudly for labour, and could not see their property wasted. They made an effort to get that kind of labour which is so objectionable to so large a portion of the colonists. With regard to coolie labour, if they succeed in obtaining it, he believed that it will entail a greater evil than that of the presence of a prison population. Dr. Nicholson then adverted to the transitory effects produced by the presence of a prison population in comparison with the effects produced by the introduction of negroes, as experienced in some of the States of the American Union, originally founded by a prison population, and said that in eighty years after the latter had ceased, the evil effects of their presence could scarcely be traced; while the evil introduced by negroes could not be got rid of, and would probably only end in the disruption of the State and the establishment of a Government similar to that of St. Domingo; he had no wish to see such a state of things existing here. But in repudiating the admission of convicts, and with a high price of land, there was no other outlet for the supply of labour unless the discovery of gold would attract a large number of persons to our shores. That it will have this effect no one can doubt; the important discovery will also settle the Transportation question, as no Government would send convicts to an auriferous region. If he were to offer an opinion to the anti-transportationists, he would say that they have not as yet viewed the question in its proper light, and unless they direct their energies to the repeal of the Waste Lands Act, all their exertions will be futile. We want a system of land regulations which will give emigrants an inducement to settle amongst us—such regulations as will give them a fixed purpose to improve themselves and the land which they may acquire. He (Dr. Nicholson) would only make one other remark in reference to this vexed question of transportation. He said his views thereon had been much misrepresented. He defied any man to say that he was either directly or indirectly in favour of transportation. He had certainly advocated measures such as to him seemed necessary from the exigencies of the colony; but he confessed that further agitation on the question would be attended with much evil; for, although it could not be questioned that the colony was founded by convict labour, and that much of its prosperity in its early days was the result of convict labour, yet, the constant stirring up of the question was hurtful to the feelings of a large number of persons who were now fulfilling the various duties of life with credit to themselves, many of whom had been sent for very trifling offences to the colony. He (Dr. Nicholson) desired to have a stop put to the agitation, and would do every thing in his power to do so. He then referred to the subject of education, and said it was well known that he had been most strenuous in his exertions to have the youth of the colony educated. The National System, he believed, to be the best suited to the colony, on account of the scattered nature of its inhabitants. The general system of education, which he advocated, had been much misrepresented, and regarded by some as infidel; but it was not so—it is religious; and in that particular in which it is said to differ from the denominational, it is calculated to suit the diversified opinions which exist in the colony. It is said that the Bible is excluded; but so far from this being the case, extracts are read from it every day, these extracts being approved of by the clergy of the various denominations; and these embodied all those essential points which taught those high moral principles which are contained in the Sacred Scriptures. With respect to the development of the resources of the colony, he would take credit to himself for aiding, if not being the originator of opening up the means of inland communication by railroad. He was convinced that the day was not far distant when the great southern country will have the benefit of railroad communication. Roads are essential in every country, but here, where there is comparatively speaking no other means of transit, they are indispensable, and to the construction of bridges and the forming of roads, he (Dr. N.) would devote his attention, as he had hitherto done on all occasions. Dr. Nicholson concluded by saying that he had always been an advocate for every measure which would advance the material interests of the colony, and should those present favour him with their suffrages he should give his best attention to their interests, and requested any gentleman present who had questions to put to do so.

Mr. D. THORN requested Dr. Nicholson to state whether he was in favour of a repeal of the postage charge on newspapers?

Dr. NICHOLSON replied, he was favourable to a repeal when the revenue would afford it, and he believed that such was the case now, and that a measure was in contemplation to rescind the postage charge on newspapers. Subsequently Dr. Nicholson said, there was a question to which he should have adverted, and that was that the new Council would probably have to consider the question of representation based on population, or on property; to the former he was opposed, considering it would give an undue advantage to the City of Sydney and County of Cumberland, both of which would return half the representatives in the Council.

Captain EDENBOROUGH, on rising to propose Dr. Nicholson, said: Brother Electors of the County of Argyle—Three years have elapsed since the same pleasing task devolved upon me as that which I am now about to perform, that of proposing Dr. Nicholson as a fit and proper person to represent this county in the Legislative Council of New South Wales. I feel sure that my proposal will meet with the cordial support of the electors present, and I have much satisfaction in feeling that while I am thus conscientiously performing a public duty, I am at the same time in a high degree gratifying my own private and personal feelings. Gentlemen, it is also a source of much congratulation to know that we have again secured the services of one so able and eminently qualified for the duties that Dr. Nicholson is by your suffrages about to engage in; the recent wonderful discoveries of gold must, as is obvious to all, alter the prospects of this colony, and it will be difficult even to imagine what shall be our destiny; but, gentlemen, whether for weal or for woe, will mainly depend upon the wisdom of the laws that must from time to time be enacted to suit circumstances as they arise. How necessary, then, gentlemen, is it that the most tried and able men should be solicited to come forward — men in whose good judgment and integrity we can implicitly rely. That we shall benefit by the untiring energy, the sound judgment, and, what is not least, the honesty of purpose of Dr. Nicholson is a matter not of mere surmise and expectation, but of well-founded confidence. It is unnecessary that I should say more, but hope that he will long continue in possession of the honorable position in which he is about to be placed. I feel sure that his reputation will continue to increase, and that when it may please him to retire from the onerous duties of public life, he will do so with honour and renown, and will leave a name behind him as one of the best members that ever represented a constituency in the Legislative Council. With these few words, he would now propose Dr. Charles Nicholson as a fit and proper person to represent the county of Argyle in the Legislative Council. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES CHISHOLM, on rising, said: Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to second the proposal which has just been made. On considering the past conduct of Dr. Nicholson we must admit that he has deserved our confidence in the fullest degree. (Cheers.) On every occasion he has been ready to attend to the wants of his constituency; and when applied to he evinced a constant desire to meet their wishes. Not only has Dr. Nicholson given his best efforts to the different measures brought before the Council, but he has always displayed the most unbounded hospitality. I am sure the confidence of the electors may be reposed in Dr. Nicholson, from his straightforward conduct and his independent principles. He will ever support their cause and uphold such measures as will conduce to the interests of the county, and of the colony generally. (Cheers.) By his exertions we have had our share of the labour brought to the colony; and by his exertions also we have had a portion of the money devoted to public purposes. He would now second the proposition made by Captain Edenborough, that Dr. Charles Nicholson is a fit and proper person to represent Argyle in the Legislative Council.

The Returning Officer having waited for a short time, and no other person being proposed, declared Dr. Nicholson duly elected.

Dr. NICHOLSON briefly returned thanks. Three cheers were proposed, which were very generally given—a few hisses were heard, but the cheering predominated.

After the election, a number of the electors and friends of Dr. Nicholson were invited to a champagne lunch, at the Commercial Hotel. Considering the short notice Mr. Woodward had, the lunch gave general satisfaction, and the wines were excellent. Several toasts were proposed, and drank with all the honours; viz., Mr. Chisholm (member for King and Georgiana), Dr. Nicholson, Mr. Bradley, Mr. J. F. Macarthur, Returning Officer.

The town is so much deserted by people going to the diggings, that the election did not cause much stir.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Blaxland, an adjourned single meeting was held. Insolvent having been examined at considerable length, the meeting adjourned until Saturday.

In the estates of James Caulfield, and of James Greenwood, certificate meetings were held. Both applications were granted without opposition.

In the estates of James Smith, the elder, and James Smith, the younger, adjourned certificate meetings. Further adjourned until to-day.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Patrick Barron, of Kent-street. Debts, £50 5s. Assets, £9. Deficiency, £41 5s. W. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS THIS DAY.

In the estate of Bernard Boyle, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of James Roberts, a first meeting, at 11.

In the estates of James Smith, the elder, and James Smith, the younger, adjourned certificate meetings, at half-past eleven.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Blaxland, an adjourned single meeting, at 10 o'clock.

CITY ELECTION RETURNS.

A slight error having occurred in printing the numbers polled for the respective candidates, we give them again as corrected by the Mayor, viz.:—

Lang	1191
Lamb	1015
Wentworth	991
Longmore	900
Cowper	870

PICKING POCKETS.—A gentleman named Andrews, while standing in front of the Town Hall, on Tuesday afternoon, to hear the announcement of the poll, was robbed of a purse, containing a small sum in money, and a gold seal engraved with a crest, a motto, and the initials T. A.

MR. HARGRAVES.—Our Goulburn correspondent mentions that this gentleman arrived at Rossiville on Saturday last, and was, when he wrote on Tuesday, staying with Dr. Nicholson, at Kenmore. The Rev. W. B. Clarke is also prospecting in that neighbourhood.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.

The gold brought down yesterday by the Government conveyance was as follows:—

	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.
William Long	75	10	0
Patrick Hill	5	10	0
Anne Reegan	2	5	0
Samuel Peek	33	0	0
F. W. Clarke	19	2	0
Ann Hume	39	6	0
Mary Dickson	36	6	0
Ann Parton	29	16	0
Joseph Wasson	24	14	0
Harriet Thornton	3	6	0
Thomas Ryan	25	16	0
Rebecca Guilford	12	0	0
H. G. Ellis	54	0	0
J. R. H lden	21	16	0
R. M. Pite	64	0	0
James Middleton	118	5	0
Aspinwall and Chalder	50	0	0
Arthur Devlin	116	10	0
William M'Dermott	12	0	0
James Murphy	59	0	0
Flavelle Brothers	27	0	0
Eliza Baulk	46	5	0
John Lord	16	0	0
R. Campbell, Senior	75	5	0
Young and Co	136	0	0
Mary Wey	7	5	0
Mrs. Holroyd	11	0	0
Mary Mitchell	15	5	0
S. D. Gordon	25	0	0
F. W. Clarke	102	7	0
Rachael Abraham	3	13	0
Mrs. Joseph Medcalf	4	0	0
Joseph Simmons	210	10	0
James M'Cormick	64	0	0
Caroline Smith	39	0	0
Young and Co.	17	5	0
Mary Turley Jones	40	0	0
J. H. Asher	20	3	0
William Tucker	58	15	0
Buntun Cochran	2	0	0
Mary Hume	39	0	0
William Baker	13	0	0
Wilshire and Co.	24	0	0
J. G. Cohen	45	0	0
Joseph Wasson	25	14	0
J. G. Cohen	70	0	0
Mrs. Gray	7	14	0
S. Folk	225	15	0
Joseph Hunt	9	15	0
George Whitbread	15	15	0
Patrick Hill	240	7	0
Iredale and Co	49	10	0
Charles Blakefield	112	5	0
Samuel Fisher	46	10	0
Margaret Potter	39	5	0
Mary Laird	7	15	0
L. and S. Samuel	177	10	12
E. Austin	450	0	0
R. Campbell, Tertius	176	9	20
Crawley and Smith	314	18	12
R. Campbell, Tertius	40	0	0
Richard Binnie	25	0	0
Thomas Bennett	25	16	0
Mary Hughes	10	0	0
Bridget Johnson	7	12	0
Mrs. Donnelly	6	0	0
Mary Hughes	11	10	0
Rosetta Abrahams	4	2	0
R. Campbell, Tertius	140	15	0
Ditto	119	15	0
L. and S. Samuel	290	0	0
M. Middleton	228	0	0
	4705	10	20

Besides the above, there was 20 ounces for the Government, as well as specie; and about 80 ounces through the post for various parties.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT. At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Beef and Pork in prime condition, damaged Ship's Stores ex Jane Francis, Brab Hats and Sennet, Ginger, Bottled Ale and Porter, Brandy, Geneva, Tarpaulins, Preserved Salmon, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Paper, Florentine Shirts, Woolpacks, Saddlery; at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, California Hats.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chamois Leather, Ironmongery.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Blankets, Moleskin Trousers, Brab Hats, Sennet, Soap, Sugar, &c., also, damaged Prints, grey and white Calicos.

MESSRS. MORT AND BROWN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, English Furniture, Mauritius Sugar; at a quarter past 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MR. A. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Gig Harness, Side Saddle and Bridle, 8-day Clock, Paintings, Engravings, Watches, Jewellery, Guns, and Sundries.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN. At the Haymarket, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Knives, Pots, Blankets, Rugs, Boxes, English Harness, Horses, Cows, Carts, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON. — At the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Hides, Pork, Tongues, Lard, Whiting, &c.

COMMITTALS. — John Murphy was on Wednesday committed to take his trial for an indecent assault upon a girl of 12 years of age. — Catherine Lynch, an old petty larceny visitant at the Police Office, was committed to take her trial for stealing a cotton dress, value 8s., from the residence of a Mrs. Dixon, of Clarence-street. Coleman Simmons was committed to take his trial for shoplifting, and Catherine Johnson as accessory thereto. Prisoners went into Mr. J. J. Cohen's shop, and Simmons asked to see some wedding rings; Moss Samuel, the foreman, observed the male prisoner put a ring into his pocket, and when they were about to leave the shop, saying there was not one to suit, he stopped them, and demanded of Simmons to see the rings he had put in his pocket; prisoner denied that he had any, whereupon a lad was sent for a policeman; just as Inspector M'Cook was entering the door, Simmons said, "here's the ring, don't give me into custody;" at the same time handing out one from his pocket. Both Mr. Samuel and Mr. M'Cook were of opinion that male prisoner swallowed a ring in the shop, from the motion of his mouth, and the difference in his manner of speech; but as neither fancied to trust his finger in Simmons' mouth, it remains but suspicion. Yesterday the prisoners were brought before Mr. Dowling, and committed for trial.

TO GROCERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—Messrs Mort and Brown request us to direct the attention of the above parties to their sale, this day, at their Rooms, at eleven o'clock, of Mauritius sugar, sixteen trunks boots and shoes, two cases harness; also, a choice assortment of English furniture, &c. For full particulars see Advertisement.—Communicated.

Purkis and Lambert remind the public that they sell this day at their Mart, at 11 o'clock precisely, prime mess beef and pork, damaged ships' stores brab hats and sennets, ginger, bottled ale, porter, brandy, in 1 doz. cases, half cases Geneva in bond, tarpaulins, preserved salmon in tins.—Communicated.

Mr. Charles Newton has requested us to direct the attention of purchasers to his sale, commencing this day, at half-past 10 o'clock, consisting of damaged paper, saddlery, woolpacks, &c.; at 11 o'clock, he will offer a superior lot of drapery, slops, &c., consisting of every thing at present required by the trade.—Communicated.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot sufficiently express my indignation at the conduct of "your own correspondent" here in giving so false and delusive a colouring to the meeting recently held at Mr. M'Quade's Hotel, Windsor, which Mr. John Rose Holden attended, and which he addressed. The *assertio falsi* as well as the *suppressio veri* appear equally prominent in the report of your correspondent in last Friday's *Herald*. In the first place, Mr. Holden never delivered such a speech as he is reported to have done. He delivered a number of disjointed and interrupted sentences—stopping altogether at one time, and calling for water to cure a cold which he explained he had. In the next place he was proposed as a fit and proper person by Dr. Henry White, who had no vote, and was seconded by Mr. John Hoskisson, who can neither read nor write. Lastly there were not more than 40 persons at the meeting altogether (instead of 60), and of them not as many as twenty were electors, whereas your correspondent says there were 42 electors present. If there were, perhaps he will oblige by naming 22 of them, and this, if his report be true (?) he can have little difficulty in doing. However, I strongly suspect it will puzzle him to do so. Other things I could notice touching this flaming report, but I think I have said enough.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

AN ELECTOR

WHO WAS PRESENT AT THE MEETING.

Windsor, September 16.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the course of my remarks at the nomination, I referred to a statement of Mr. Wentworth, that "he doubted if such a city ought to have any representation at all."

Your report inserts an interruption, thus:—(Mr. Donaldson: "That is not true—Mr. Wentworth never said it—I was present at the time alluded to, and he never said so.")

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 12th April last, in the debate on the Electoral Act, appears the following in Mr. Wentworth's speech:—

"*Such a city was hardly worthy of representation at all.*"

I would not intentionally make any misrepresentation, and the above extract will show that I did not do so on the occasion referred to.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

E. C. WEEKES.

George-street, September 17.

MAIL ACCIDENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret to have to state that about sunrise this morning, as the mail driver, mail car, and horses, having two large Melbourne mail bags with him, coming from the Jermans' stage, (forty miles Sydney side of Albury), in crossing the Billybong Creek, were swept down with the strong current. Fortunately, just at the moment, Mr. Commissioner Bingham drove up from the Jermans, with a pair of horses and servant, and seeing the perilous position of the mail driver, directed his servant to swim a horse across the creek; and having a coil of rope in his tandem, Mr. C. Bingham flung the end of the rope to the mail driver, who was then rapidly going down the creek, and must inevitably have perished with his horses had it not been for the promptitude of that officer, who by the aid of the rope got the man safe out; the mail bags were, after some hours, recovered all safe, and Messrs. Strachan and Gabbett, of the Billybong stations, near where the accident occurred, forwarded the mails on. This accident, with many similar, point out the strong necessity of having bridges across all the creeks on the mail line of road. An agent of the mail contractor who was here this day, requested that this accident might be made public through your journal.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN MASSEY,

Innkeeper, Billybong.

Billybong, Friday morning, September 12.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th instant, at Ryde, Parramatta River, Mrs. F. Beeke, of a son.

At Darlinghurst, on the 18th instant, Mrs. J. B. Metcalfe, of a daughter.

At her residence, Sussex-street, Sydney, on the 17th September, Mrs. Henry Hough, of a son.

On Thursday, the 18th instant, at her residence, 68, Hunter-street, Mrs. Jacob Lazarus, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 18th, at St. Lawrence Church, Sydney, by the Rev. G. King, Mr. Thomas Lee, of the St. John's Tavern, George-street, Sydney, to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late J. W. Cox, also, of Sydney.

DIED.

On his journey to the Turon, on or about the 25th of August last, Mr. James Widden Corbet, late of Newtown, aged forty-one years, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ROTATION of Sale THIS DAY, at the Mart, 451, George-street, commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,

With

Beef and pork, in prime condition

Damaged ships' stores, ex Jane Francis

After which,

Eight cases brab hats and sennett

50 bags ginger

Bottled ale and porter, in 4 doz. casks

Ex Malacca and Mohawk.

Also,

Brandy, in 1 doz. cases, out of bond

Half cases Geneva, in bond

Tarpaulins and preserved salmon, in tins

PURKIS AND LAMBERT,

5793 Auctioneers, 451, George-street.

THIS DAY, 19th September.

DRY GINGER, just landed, ex Royal Saxon.—To Grocers, Ginger Beer Brewers, and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

50 bags Dry Ginger, each 28 lb.

Terms—cash. 5510

THIS DAY, 19th September.

DAMAGED BEEF AND PORK.

Ship's Stores, ex Jane Francis, from San Francisco.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

13 Casks Beef and Pork, damaged ship's stores, ex Jane Francis, from San Francisco.

Terms, cash. 5601

THIS DAY.

BRANDY, in 1 DOZEN CASES, out of Bond.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

20 Cases, each 1 dozen, Cognac Brandy, out of bond.

Terms—Cash. 5790

SATURDAY, September 20.

POWERFUL DRAUGHT HORSE
STRONG CART
SET OF HARNESS, nearly new; &c.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from Mr. C. E. Jaques, who is relinquishing business, to sell by auction, at the Commercial Wharf, King-street, west of Sussex-street, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, without reserve,

Powerful draught horse
Strong cart
Set of harness, nearly new
Quantity of coal bags
Ditto of grain bags
2 Bolts best sail canvas
Perambulating wharfinger's office
Screens, shovels, and sundries

Terms, cash. 5805

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

HEAVY WOOL BAGGING.

Just Landed, ex Marquis of Bute.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

60 Pieces heavy 27-inch Wool Bagging.

Terms—Cash. 5791

POSTPONED TO THIS DAY.

TO SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, AND OTHERS.

Half Cases Geneva, BOTTLED ALE and PORTER, Just Landed ex Malacca, and Mohawk.

Also, Tarpaulins, 14 x 16 and 16 x 18.

Preserved Salmon in 2 lb. tins.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely, ex Malacca,

200 Half cases Geneva of the finest flavour
75 Casks bottled ale, each 4 dozen, very superior
25 Ditto ditto ale, each 4 dozen ditto ditto

Ex Mohawk.

28 Casks bottled porter, each 4 dozen, very superior
22 Ditto ditto ale, each 4 dozen ditto ditto

Also,

28 Tarpaulins, 14 x 16
16 Ditto 16 x 18
10 Boxes preserved salmon, in 2 lb. tins

Terms—under £50 cash, £50 and upwards by approved bills of three months, dated from day of sale.

☞ The attention of the trade is requested to the above choice lot of beer, &c., the auctioneers instructions are, sell to the highest bidders. 5789

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

DAMAGED WHEAT.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by public auction, at the Dock Yard, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF J. BUCHANAN, ESQ., COLONIAL STOREKEEPER.

183 Bags Damaged Wheat.

Terms—Cash. 5788

THIS DAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

BEEF AND PORK, in prime condition.

To Captains of Vessels, and Others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

12 tierces beef } In prime condition, and fit
8 ditto pork } for shipping.

Terms—cash. 5511

THIS DAY, 19th September.

BRAB HATS, SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Just landed, ex Royal Saxon.

To Drapers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have been favoured with instructions from the Importer to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th instant,

8 Cases BRAB HATS, very superior quality and good colour.

Also, one case 2166 dozen yards Sennet

☞ The attention of drapers and others is requested to the above superior lot of Hats, the season is now approaching when they will command any price for the gold diggers.

Terms—Cash. 5512

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

To Publicans and Others.

TAYLOR'S STOUT, IN HOGSHEADS,

Just landed ex Catharine Jamieson,

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

7 hogsheads Taylor's stout

Terms cash. 5674

MONDAY, 22nd September.

FOUR CASES MERCHANDISE,

Just landed, ex Marquis of Bute.

To Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Dealers, and Others.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have received instructions from the Importer, to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

Case No. 1, containing—

Silver mounted revolving cruets, 7 bottles
Electro plated cruets, 6 and 7 bottles
Black frame ditto, 3 bottles
Mosaic gold ear-rings
German silver and electro plated watch guards
Gilt watch keys, patent steel pipes
Sugar crushers

Case No. 2, containing—

Electro plated cruets, mounted mustards
Silver mounted liquers, with coloured bottles, silver tops
Ditto ditto cruets, with 4, 5, 6, and 7 bottles
Black framed ditto
Plated spectacles
Percussion caps.

Case No. 3, containing—

Sets convex centre tea trays, 16 and 24 inch
Sets Gothic ditto ditto, 16, 24, and 30 inch
Steel snuffers, Japanned Gothic trays
Bronze inkstands
Tea spoons
Fish slices, soup ladles
Table, salt, and mustard spoons
Sugar tongs, table, and dessert forks

Case No. 4, containing—

Carpenters' plated stocks, 24 bits
Ditto ditto ditto, with 30 ditto
Bronze inkstands
Iron and tin skewers
Percussion caps
German silver spectacles
Percussion pistols, bullet moulds, and keys
Copper powder flasks
Sets of Waterloo balance knives and forks, 50 pieces
Large size table knives and forks
Black pinned dessert knives and forks
Napoleon time-pieces, glass shades
Large scroll ditto ditto dtito
Gothic ditto ditto ditto
Silver penholders, pearl handles
Gold mounted and transparent cameo brooches
Enamelled and spring brooches
Brequet seals with swivels
Plated gold motto seals
Gold mounted jet brooches
Ditto plated signet rings
Gold plated split ditto, and lockets
Double plated watch lockets
Gilt keys for Geneva watches, &c.

Terms, cash. 5436

TUESDAY, 23rd September.

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in the occupation of Mr. M'Roberts, called the "Odd Fellows' Inn," and the House and Cottages adjoining to the same, in Church-street North, and Ross-street, Parramatta.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have been favoured with instructions to sell the above by public auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Described in the Deeds as "All that piece or parcel of land situate in the TOWN OF PARRAMATTA, in the parish of the Field of Mars (part of Allotment No. 6 of section No. 7), on the east side of the Windsor Road; bounded on the north by Ross-street 136 feet; on the east by McManus' land 66 feet; on the south by land now or late of Samuel Hill 136 feet; and on the west by the Windsor Road or Church-street North 66 feet, be the same more or less."

TOGETHER WITH

The Public-house, now in the occupation of Mr. M'Roberts, known as the "Odd Fellows' Inn," and the House and two Verandah Cottages adjoining to the same, in the occupation of his tenants.

☞ The whole of the above premises are brick-built and in good repair. The Public House contains 4 rooms on the ground floor, and 4 above, in all 8 rooms; and the House adjoining, also in Church-street North, occupied by Mr. Kellum, boot and shoemaker, contains 3 rooms on the ground floor, and one above, in all 4 rooms.

The Two Verandah Cottages, in Ross-street, contain each 4 rooms; and there is stone-flagging in front of the whole of these excellent premises.

Parties having money at command, will do well to profit by the opportunity of purchasing now offered them; a better investment is seldom to be met with, and under the present bright prospects of the colony, property of this description is certain of rapidly advancing in value.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH INSTANT.

To Captains, Shipowners, Ship Chandlers, &c.

EXTRA NAVY CANVAS, SEAMING AND ROPING TWINE.

Now landing ex the Marquis of Bute.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

60 bolts extra navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6
44 coils Europe rope, from 3 to ½ inch

The canvas and twine are from Mr. Richard Duke, and the rope is from Mr. J. J. Frost, London, and are of the best quality.

Messrs. PURKIS AND LAMBERT strongly recommend intending purchasers to inspect the above a day or two before the sale.

Terms—cash. 5792

DAMAGED PAPER.

On account of whom it may concern.—Ex Catherine Jamieson, Hutchison, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,

S over R & A.

1698—1 Bale, 5 reams, 40 lbs. imperial cap
4 ditto, 60 lbs. ditto
1701—1 Ditto, 20 ditto, 20 lbs. bag cap
1702—1 Ditto, 17 ditto, 24 lbs. ditto
2 ditto, 36 lbs. ditto
1705—1 Ditto, 15 ditto, 28 lbs. ditto
1706— Part, 8 ditto, 38 lbs. royal hand
1707— Ditto, 8 ditto, 38 lbs. ditto
1708—1 Bale, 12 ditto, 38 lbs. ditto
1710—1 Ditto, 14 ditto, 38 lbs. blue royal hand
1711—1 Ditto, 40 ditto, 12 lbs. lumber hand
1712—1 Ditto, 10 ditto, 12 lbs. ditto
20 ditto, 16 lbs. ditto
1713—1 Ditto, 30 ditto, 16 lbs. ditto
1714—1 Ditto, 30 ditto, 16 lbs. ditto
1714—1 Ditto, 10 ditto, 12 lbs. blue demy
12 ditto, 16 lbs. ditto
1715—1 Ditto, 25 ditto, 6½ lbs. double small hand
25 ditto, 8½ lbs. ditto ditto cap
25 ditto, 10 lbs. ditto ditto hand
1716—1 Ditto, 19 ditto, 30 lbs. demy, No. 930
1717—1 Ditto, 11 ditto, 30 lbs. ditto, 9230
1718—1 Ditto, 6 ditto, 24 lbs. royal cartridge 2324
6 ditto, 29 lbs. ditto ditto, 24229
1719—1 Ditto, 6 ditto, 36 lbs. imperial ditto, 2336
6 ditto, 40 lbs. ditto ditto, 2340

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 5544

DAMAGED FLORENTINE SHIRTS.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Catherine Jamieson, Hutchison, Master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at half-part 10 o'clock,

CNB

§ 22 §—One case—

25 Dozen Florentine Shirts, more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—Cash. 5598

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Catherine Jamieson, Hutchison, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,

GA

B §707§—100 Woolpacks, 9 lbs.
§711§—100 Ditto, 9 lbs.

More or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 5546

DAMAGED SADDLERY.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Catherine Jamieson, Hutchison, master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,

27

A in triangle

M §77§—12 Saddles
12 Bridles
§78§—12 Saddles
12 Bridles

More or less damaged by sea water.

Terms, cash. 5547

DAMAGED NEWS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at half-past 10 o'clock,

6 Reams News, 36 x 24, damaged.

Terms, cash. 5540

CALIFORNIA HATS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at eleven o'clock,

4 Cases best superfine California hats
2 Ditto boy's ditto ditto

Terms at sale. 5549

TO DRAPERS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, the 19th and 20th September, at 11 o'clock,

214 Bales and cases of new seasonable goods, comprising a large and general assortment of drapery, slops, haberdashery, ribbons, silks, satins, gloves, hosiery, &c., &c.

The above parcel of goods are placed in Mr. Newton's hands with positive instructions to sell without reserve.

Terms at sale. 5550

Sugar
Coffee
Pepper
Nutmegs
Mace
Rice
Cigars
Gunny Bags

The entire Cargo of the Oriental from Batavia.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,

The cargo of the Oriental, from Batavia, consisting of

5983 Bags finest table rice
1810 Bags fine counter sugars
460 Bags superior coffee
28 Bags black pepper
4 Casks nutmegs
1 Case mace
14 Cases Manila cigars, No. 3.
21 Bales gunny bags, of a very superior quality, well adapted for wheat or flour.

Had the importers studied their own interest, they certainly would not have offered this splendid cargo for at least another month; but in consequence of the well authenticated information received from Singapore, Batavia, and Calcutta, that no further shipments were coming from either port, in consequence of the great rise that had taken place in rice, caused by the fact of being worth ten dollars per bag in the Mauritius, they consider that although they may lose on a portion of the cargo, it is better, as importers, to close accounts without the expense of storage and cartage. The whole of the articles are the very best of their kind, the coffee is equal to the finest Ceylon; the sugars are also very beautiful, in fact, the whole cargo will bear favourable comparison with any that has ever been imported.

Terms at sale. 6478

SALE OF PIANOS.

Postponed until Wednesday, the 24th September, at 12 o'clock precisely, in consequence of the Elections—

Six Elegant Cottage

Two Ditto Grand.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th September, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Six very superior cottage Pianofortes
One ditto ditto, grand, by Broadwood
One ditto ditto ditto, by Collard and Collard.

The above lot of instruments are now on view, and are well worthy the attention of parties in want of a really good instrument.

Terms at sale. 5696

40,000 FEET CEDAR.

To Cabinetmakers, Carpenters, Builders, and Buyers for Export.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at Brown's Wharf, Sussex-street, on TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 11 o'clock,

40,000 Feet prime quality Richmond River Cedar.

Terms at sale. 5772

TO GRINDERY SELLERS AND SHOE-MAKERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

One cask square Welch hobs, assorted
One ditto flat Albert hobs, ditto
One ditto shoe knives, brads, shoe and thread stitching flax, Wilson's knives, &c.

Terms at sale. 5771

CURTIS AND HARVEY'S PRIME DIAMOND GUNPOWDER, in blue Canister. Just landed, ex Eliza Caroline.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Nine kegs, 50lbs. each, Curtis and Harvey's best diamond gunpowder
Two ditto, 50 ½lbs. each, ditto ditto

Terms—Cash. 5773

DAMAGED GOODS.

Ex Catherine Jamieson, Captain Hutchinson, from London.—For sale on account of whom it may concern.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock,

OO with — through centre horizontal over H.

§ 1—1 canvas bundle, containing 3 cases first quality maccaroni
§ 1—1 ditto ditto 6 cases ditto maccaroni
§ 3—1 ditto ditto 3 cases ditto vermicelli
§ 4—1 ditto ditto 6 cases ditto vermicelli

Diamond, E outside.

20 half-chests sublime oil, in flasks

10 in diamond, E outside.

§ 50—Part cases sardines, 150 boxes
§ 55 Part case ditto, 150 boxes

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Terms—cash. 5774

SALE OF HARDWARE.

Now landing, ex Mohawk, Captain Liddell, from London.—To Ironmongers, Ship Chandlers, Tin Plate Workers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at 11 o'clock.

The following well selected invoice of hardware goods, all of the best quality and make:—

50 boxes best *charcoal tin plates*, 25 IC to 15 IX to 10 IMX

§ 1-3—3 casks sad irons, round points, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, assorted in each cask

4-5—2 Casks round and oval fryingpans, assorted, 000, 00, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8

6-12—7 bundles, each 1 dozen long handle fryingpans, each 2 of Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 12

13-17—5 kegs 4-inch fine diamond deck nails

18-22—5 ditto 4½-inch ditto

23-27—5 ditto 5-inch ditto

28-32—5 ditto 6-inch ditto

33—1 cask welded head bed screws
10-link two yard japanned dog chains
Round log turned roller buckles, assorted

34—1 cask Day's steelyards, assorted, 100 lbs. to 150 lbs., 200 lbs., 250 lbs. 300 lbs., 400 lbs.

35—1 cask turned round leg roller buckles, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½, and 1¾ inch, japanned dog chains, two yards, 8 iron, Waterloo curry combs, New York curry combs, forged curry combs

28—1 cask red rose horse nails, in bags of 5 M., assorted, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 lbs.

39—1 cask zinc, 66 sheets, No. 11, 2 feet 8 inches

40-44—5 kegs patent shot, assorted, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

45—1 case slates, assorted sizes
Gimblets, assorted, to ½ inch

46—1 case set kitchen irons, assorted sizes, oval bradawl handles, octagonal chisel handles, tinmen's box mallets, assorted, cut gimblets, assorted, to ½ inch.

Terms at sale. 5775

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, at No. 616, Lower George-street, opposite the old Gaol, on THURSDAY next, the 25th September instant, at 11 o'clock, the following goods, pledged with Mr. John Isaacs, on the dates specified.

January 14—Counterpane and shawl, 1 cotton dress
17—Dress coat
23—1 silver lever watch and Albert chain, 2194
26—1 blue jacket
29—1 silver Geneva watch, no number
30—1 diamond breast pin
31—1 quadrant

February 1—1 marine barometer
3—1 gold seal
4—1 silver watch, no number
6—1 silver watch, No, 2764
9—2 dress and 1 frock coat
10—1 plated chain, gold swivel, and 4 gold buttons
14—1 sextant
20—1 silver watch, no number
24—1 black frock coat
25—1 coat, trousers, and monkey jacket
1 silver watch, No. 258
26—1 mourning dress

March 6—1 flute
11—1 blue jacket
12—1 dress coat
17—1 diamond ring, 1 pair cloth trousers
18—1 black silk dress
19—1 frock coat
21—1 silver Geneva watch
22—4 pairs hose, 2 white sheets, pair of sheets, Guernsey frock, pair drawers, 1 pair trousers, 2 pairs drawers, 2 sheets, 4 pairs hose, 5 pairs socks, lot of children's apparel
24—1 telescope
25—4 towels, 4 pairs socks, and 3 shirts, 1 quadrant
26—2 jackets, shirt, drawers, 2 pairs socks, 2 books
27—1 accordean
28—1 white hat and pair trousers
31—1 gold seal, 2 pairs trousers, 2 pairs stockings
1 Guernsey shirt, and striped frock

April 1—1 watered silk cloak
3—1 coat, 2 sheets, 4 shirts, 3 pairs drawers, pair of trousers, 4 towels
5—1 velvet shawl and de laine dress
7—1 pair trousers and vest
9—1 coat
15—1 German silver watch, No. 4007
17—1 blue jacket, trousers
19—1 gown and 2 shawls
21—1 writing desk, coat, gown, and shirt
22—1 crape shawl, 2 scarfs, 2 shirts, piece print, table-cloths, 1 silver Geneva watch, trousers
23—1 serge shirt, 2 flannels, and pair drawers
25—1 quadrant, jacket and vest
28—1 silver guard chain, jacket, vest and trousers, trousers, coat and vest, silver lancet case, set of instruments, and book
29—1 silver watch, No. 313

May 5—1 dress, 1 coat, 4 shirts, and pair trousers
7—1 quadrant

Also, a lot of pledges of five shillings and under. 5787

BY ORDER OF MR. W. G. MOORE.

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE will sell, THIS MORNING, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,

2 Cases new and second hand wearing apparel
1 Set of gig harness
1 Side saddle and bridle
1 Eight-day clock
Paintings and engravings
Watches and jewellery
1 Double barrel gun and case, with fittings complete
And a great variety of sundries

Terms cash. 5804

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Haymarket,

Furniture of every description, knives, pots, blankets, rugs, boxes, English harness, horses, cows, carts, &c. 5776

CHAMOIS LEATHER.

To Storekeepers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

2 Cases Chamois Leather, each 40 dozen, superior quality.

Terms at sale. 5694

ASSORTED IRONMONGERY.

To Storekeepers and Others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, September 19th, at 11 o'clock precisely,

Assorted Ironmongery—

Miners' shovels, vyces, hammers, picks, saws, files, chains, nails, cutlery, blacksmiths' hammers, chisels, &c.

Terms at sale. 5693

DAMAGED PRINTS.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Marquis of Bute, Hutton, master, from London, being damaged by sea water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

R&L over S—One case, containing

10 pieces 5-4 prints, No. 3
17 ditto ditto, No. 4
20 ditto black and white ditto, No. 7

Terms—Cash. 5690

Blankets, Moleskin Trousers, Brab Hats, Sennet, Soap, Sugar, &c.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, the 19th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

56½ pair blankets
170 brab hats
212 pair moleskin trousers
216 hands sennet
Piece flannel
1 cask crockery
2 wheelbarrows
3 half-barrels herrings
3 iron kegs nails
45 boxes soap
9 bags Java sugar
11 ditto Pampanga ditto
2 ditto Zebu ditto
3 ditto Mauritius ditto
4 half-chests hysonskin teas
Old fishing seine, &c.

Terms—Cash. 5691

DAMAGED GREY AND WHITE CALICOS.

On account of whom it may concern ex Dublin, Robinson, from Liverpool, being damaged by sea water.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Friday, 19th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

SP § 18, part bale,
14 Pieces 27-inch grey calico
SP § 19, part bale,
30 Pieces 33-inch grey calico
LF in diamond, § 54, part bale,
11 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
LF in diamond, § 55, part bale,
45 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
LF in diamond, § 56, part bale,
7 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
Z in diamond, § 500, part bale,
15 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
Z in diamond, § 502, part bale,
7 Pieces 33-inch grey calico
Z in diamond, § 503, part bale,
17 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
LF in diamond, § 60, part bale,
10 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
LF in diamond, § 59, part bale,
21 Pieces 36-inch grey calico
OS § 63, part case,
19 Pieces 36-inch white shirting
OS § 62, part case,
9 Pieces 36-inch white shirting.

Terms—Cash. 5784

To Shoemakers, Drapers, and Others.

49 Packages DAVIES AND SON'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

Just Landed.

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by auction, at his Commercial Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,

49 Packages Boots and Shoes, from the best makers, J. Davies and Son, London, just landed, and well adapted for the present season, consisting of—

Ladies' best patent calf slippers
Ditto ditto ditto seal ditto
Ditto ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto second quality patent calf ditto
Ditto ditto ditto seal ditto
Ditto ditto Spanish ditto
Ditto French patent and Spanish slippers
Ditto black kid slippers
Ditto bronze ditto ditto
Ditto best lasting and cashmere boots, to lace
Ditto ditto cashmere ditto, elastic sides
Ditto second quality lasting and cashmere boots
Ditto black cloth boots, welts
Ditto French and wooden clogs
Ditto roan and Venetian slippers
Ditto velvet and Berlin ditto
Girls' patent seal shoes and straps, 10 to 2
Ditto Spanish ditto ditto
Ditto patent seal slippers and sandals ditto
Ditto Spanish ditto ditto ditto
Girls' lasting and cashmere boots, 10 to 2
Children's patent seal and calf shoes, 2 to 9
Ditto lasting and cashmere boots, ditto
Ditto cloth boots, welts, 6 to 9
Women's calf lace boots
Men's buck and roan slippers
Ditto Venetian and Berlin ditto, &c.

Terms liberal, at sale. 5692

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

HIDES, PORK, TONGUES, AND LARD.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

125 fine heavy hides
14 barrels mess pork
4 tierces tongues
2 casks lard

Terms, cash. 5802

THIS DAY, Friday, September 19, at 11 o'clock,

FORTY CASKS WHITING, now landing, ex Marquis of Bute.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

Forty casks whiting, in packages of about 3 cwt. each.

Terms at sale. 5801

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 23, at eleven o'clock,

A variety of plain and coloured French Engravings, in neat composition frames.

Terms at sale. 5799

ELEGANT PLATED EPERGNE AND SET OF DISH COVERS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 23, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

An elegant plated epergne, with five richly cut glass dishes, spare centre, nozzles for candles, &c.

A set of five best plated dish covers.

Terms at sale. 5800

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,

In richly Gilt Frames,

By celebrated Ancient and Modern Masters.—Just arrived.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 23rd, at eleven o'clock,

The following valuable collection of Oil Paintings, being a portion of those forming the Great Exhibition at Brussels in 1845:—

No. 1.—SEVRIN.

Rubens, his wife and children, in a balcony, from which depends a splendid Turkish carpet.

No. 2.—BRACKLAER.

An interior representing "Innocent Days," children dressed as important persons, with female figures admiring, &c.

No. 3.—RUYSDAEL.

A View on the Meuse, with ferry boat filled with passengers.

No. 4.—D. TENIERS.

A Party of Smokers, with peasants in the background seated at a fire.

No. 5.—VAN GOYEN.

View on the Meuse, with boats and fishermen.

No. 6.—After D. TENIERS.

Represents a Village Fair, with Peasants Dancing

No. 7.—OMMEGANG.

A Group of Sheep in a Meadow.

No. 9.—H. CARPENTERO.

A splendid large painting, representing the Halt of the Chasseurs in front of a Cabaret

☞ This beautiful picture obtained a prise, and was highly valued at the Brussels' Exhibition in 1845.

No. 10.—BOURGUIGNON.

A Battle Scene, in the foreground a charge of Cavalry

No. 11.—After SALVATA ROSA.

A Storm Scene, by the Roadside, with Cattle and Horsemen in the foreground.

No. 12.—OSTADE.

The Interior of a Kitchen, numerous Figures at a Table engaged in Eating and Drinking

No. 13. HOBBEMA.

A fine Painting of a Thickly Wooded Landscape, with Shady Road, Figures, &c.

No. 14.—D. TENIERS.

Interior of a Surgery, with Figures, Utensils, &c.

No. 15.—VERBOECKHOVEN.

A Meadow, with numerous Animals, a fine specimen of this Master, celebrated for his painting of animals

No. 16.—BACKHUYSEN.

A beautiful painting—Marine View, with boats, figures, &c., in the foreground.

No. 17. VENENIAN.

An Interior: peasants regaling; in the background, an open window, through which the sun is introduced with great effect.

No. 18.—BOTH.

Sunset; a beautifully finished painting.

No. 19.—ASSOVEN.

An Interior, with figures.

No. 20.—BRAECKELEER.

A Peasant Girl playing at See-Saw with an Old Man, at whose position she is laughing; other figures looking on. A well-executed and spirited picture.

No. 21.—BRAUWER.

An Interior, with figures.

No. 22.—SCHELHOUT.

View of a Frozen River, with sledge, figures, &c.

No. 23.—VANDEVELDE.

Marine View, with shipping, &c.

No. 24. METZU.

An Interior; an excellent painting, representing a domestic scene.

No. 25.—J. STEEN.

Three figures at a table.

No. 26.—D. TENIERS.

A fine Landscape, with figures.

No. 27.—After REMBRANDT.

In an Interior, an old man listening attentively to the lecture of a young girl.

The whole will be on view, at the Rooms of the Auctioneer, Two Days previous to sale, where connoisseurs are invited to inspect them, as it rarely transpires that so good a collection is offered for sale in the colony.

Terms at sale. 5798

TO STAND THIS SEASON, AT MUDGEE.

THE thorough-bred, high caste Arab Horse Needgee, imported per Royal Saxon. This very handsome flea-bitten grey Arab Horse was bought of Syed Ohmed, an Arabian merchant, by Captain Apperley, for the late William Lawson, Esq.

Terms, £2 each Mare.

Also, Samson, a thorough Cleveland Horse, bred by the Australian Agricultural Company.

Terms:—£1 5s. each Mare, payments to be made on or before 1st January, 1852, and before the removal of the Mares. 5237

ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Honorable H. W. PETRE,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON,

At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

PEDIGREE.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastile, by Rubens (foaled in 1836,)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., page 352.

PERFORMANCES.

(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839, he ran—

1st. Third in the £2000 stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby, not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houton Meeting, Newmarket.

1840.

1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.

Description.—Æther is a bright Bay, without white, stands fifteen hands two inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

TERMS—Four guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.

Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office,

Sydney, 18th September, 1851.

HILLAS v. MURPHY.

ON MONDAY the 22nd instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, (other than an equity of redemption), of the above defendant, in and to, all that piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being, in the district of Prospect, county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, bounded on the south by Hathaway's moiety of the land mentioned and expressed in a certain Deed Poll or Grant, bearing date the 13th day of June, A.D. 1823, in favour of one George Allen, and divided therefrom by a fence on west line of 47 chains or thereabouts, on the west by a line north 44 chains, on the north by a line east 19 chains 85 links to Martin's, north-east corner, and by Martin's farm bearing south 20 chains, and east 27 chains 15 links to Hackett's farm, and on the east 24 chains, more or less; the said piece or parcel of land hereinbefore described, being the north moiety or half part of the piece or parcel of land mentioned in, and granted by, the said Deed Poll or Grant. Unless this execution be previously satisfied.

☞ The deeds, in the possession of the plaintiff's attorney, will be produced at the time of sale.

CORNELIUS PROUT,

5731 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP and JOHN FAIRFAX, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, September 19, 1851.

Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.
TO JOHN ROSE HOLDEN, ESQUIRE, SYDNEY.

WE, who are duly qualified Electors for the district of the Cumberland Boroughs, beg that you will allow yourself to be put in nomination for election to represent this constituency in the Legislative Council.

In making this request, we are actuated by the conviction that you will, in the event of your return, (which we pledge ourselves to forward by every means in our power), zealously and faithfully advocate and promote our cause and interests; and your extensive information on all topics relating to the well-being and prosperity of the colony, points you out as a fit person in whom to place our confidence.

John Hoskisson	John Shearing
J. Dowe, M.D.	Simon Hill
Michael M'Quade	Charles Gather
W. M'Quade	Wm. Alderson, jun.
Henry Callaway	John Wood
Richard Ridge	Robert Hutchins
James Mountford	Gilbert Middleton
John M. M'Quade	John Baker
Donald Ross	Wm. Thos. Woolley
James Brown	William Price
James Ingram	Thomas Richards
Thomas Freeman	John Cross
John Scott	Thomas Weyham
Barnet Levy	William Dean
James Dorset	William Hodges
John Watt	Thomas Hodson
Walter Blanchard	William Hopkins
David Collett	John Holden
James Gough	David C. Dunstan
Simon Freebody	John Watson
John Burton	Thomas Weller
Edward Miller	Christopher Davis
William Welsh	Daniel Holland
John Murray	Henry Moore
William Anderson	William Hull
H. Baldwin	William Riley
Reuben Bullock	Richard H. Seymour
Patrick Byrne	John Horan
Charles Clifford	Thomas M'Carthy
William Goss	

Windsor, September 2.

SECOND REQUISITION.
TO THE SAME EFFECT, SIGNED BY

George Graham	Edward Armfield
R. Willing	F. Makin
J. Macdonald	Michael Murphy
William Thompson	William Barrett
Stephen Whiteman	Daniel Tindall
William Pappin	Henry Laing

Liverpool, September 1.

THIRD REQUISITION.
TO THE SAME EFFECT, SIGNED BY

John Tindale	George Neale
William H. Kellett	Henry Whyte
Thomas Birtles	John Wallis
Francis Robertson	Nathaniel Novell, Esq.

Penrith, September 3.

REPLY.

To John Tindale, John Hoskisson, and George Graham, Esqs., and the Electors signing the above requisitions.

GENTLEMEN,—I feel highly honoured by the handsome manner in which you have been pleased to solicit my services, and in accepting your requisition beg to assure you, that should it be my good fortune to be elected, you will always find me an independent, faithful, and zealous representative, ready at my post to support good, or oppose injurious measures from whatever quarter they emanate.

In consequence of the recent discovery of gold in the colony, extraordinary changes may naturally be expected, whether for good or evil remains to be proved. It will be my earnest desire to protect, not only your interests, but advance the welfare of the colony.

Long letters and speeches are alike distasteful to me. Afford the opportunity to serve, deeds not words, alone shall prove your confidence has not been misplaced.

With respect to my opinions on various subjects of general interest, I will briefly explain—

1st. The great bone of contention "The Transportation question" is at an end. No man in his senses would advocate the introduction of convicts into an auriferous region; therefore I am decidedly opposed to the renewal of transportation to any of the Australian colonies on any conditions.

2nd. Every facility should be afforded to advance education. I prefer the denominational to the national system; where population is scattered the former is not practicable, therefore I would apply the latter rather than ignorance should exist.

3rd. Vote by Ballot I am opposed to; the present mode is more manly and constitutional; deception is easier practised in the former than the latter.

4th. So long as the present form of Government exists, I consider two houses unnecessary. At no distant period the Home Authorities will be compelled to allow the colonists to manage their own affairs, in order to maintain that friendly intercourse which it is the interest of both to cultivate, it will then be time enough to consider the subject.

5th. The minimum price of Crown Lands is far too high for general purposes. Since the mineral wealth of the colony has been developed, it requires serious consideration before forming a decided opinion as to what change would be most beneficial.

6th. It will be my study to watch carefully the expenditure of public money, and oppose any grant which I consider unnecessary, or for which a sufficient value is not likely to be rendered.

7th. The disgraceful condition of the roads and bridges in parts of the colony demands attention. If elected, I shall frequently visit the Cumberland Boroughs, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the wants of my constituents.

Having alluded to the leading topics which occupy public attention, accept my sincere acknowledgment for the honour you are desirous to confer.

On the day of nomination I hope to have the pleasure of personally addressing you, and stating my opinion on other subjects not contained in this reply.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN ROSE HOLDEN.

Sydney, September 5. 4832

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE SYDNEY HAMLETS.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been honoured by a requisition from a number of the electors to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of the Sydney Hamlets. I have no hesitation in saying that I comply with the wishes of those gentlemen with much pleasure.

In offering myself for the honourable office of your representative, I feel it my duty to state briefly the views which I hold upon a few of those questions which, from their great importance, are likely to claim the attention of our new legislature.

As relates to our mercantile interests, with which so large a number of the Electors of the Hamlets are identified, I have to state that through my long connection therewith I have had ample opportunities for observing the ill effects of our fiscal laws (as they exist at present) upon the commerce of the colony; and am persuaded that nothing short of that enlightened and comprehensive system of Free Trade, which has led to such important results in the mother country, will fully develope the vast resources of our own.

In an imperial, as well as in a colonial point of view, I consider the *Transportation Question* so completely settled as regards New South Wales Proper, by the recent auriferous discoveries, that I need scarcely declare my opinion upon the subject. I may mention, however, that my determined antagonism to the system shall, on behalf of the sister colony of Van Diemen's land, continue unabated.

With reference to the subject of Education, I would wish it to be understood that whilst I consider every parent ought to have the power of having his child educated according to his own rule of faith, I am quite sensible of the necessity of supporting a general system of education, where the denominational one cannot be carried out, and looking forward to the important future which awaits us, I cannot but regard Education as one of the best safeguards for ensuring the proper development of our country's greatness.

Although a warmly attached Member of the Church of England, I am quite prepared to give to every other persuasion, numerically, its fair proportion of the amount appropriated from the general revenues of the colony for religious purposes.

The importance of retaining within ourselves the absolute management and expenditure of the revenues of the country enables me to promise, in the event of my election, an earnest application to the obtainment of that control over our Colonial Land Fund, which I consider to have been hitherto so unjustly withheld from us.

Looking upon newspapers as one of the chief means of imparting information to the scattered population of the interior, I cannot but regard any tax imposed upon their transit as oppressive and highly impolitic.

The present extravagant expenditure of the public moneys, more especially where applied to the payment of large salaries to incompetent officials, is a grievance which calls loudly for redress. In the event of my being returned, I pledge myself to use my utmost endeavours to promote the abolition of many existing useless offices, as well as to institute so far as in me lies, a more efficient and yet more economical management of the multiplied departments at present existing under Government.

I am a native of the colony; but I yield to no one in my regard for those institutions to which England owes her greatness: and I question if any one born within the more immediate rule of our Sovereign entertains a warmer feeling of loyalty towards her, or is more anxious than myself to preserve through the good conduct and good faith of her Ministers that connection with the parent state which has been so long maintained.

Having thus briefly explained myself upon those subjects which appear most deserving of notice, it only remains for me to respectfully solicit your support, promising, as I do, that in the event of your conferring upon me the high honour of making me your representative, that I will fearlessly, honestly, and to the best of my ability, battle for those interests which, in my opinion, will promote "the greatest good of the greatest number."

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. W. SMART.

Mona, Darling Point, July 26. 5412

TWOFOLD BAY.

TO BE LET, the premises known as Boyd Town, at Twofold Bay, including the SEA-HORSE HOTEL, STORES, BOILING-DOWN ESTABLISHMENT, Huts, Offices, and other buildings belonging thereto. Possession can be given immediately; and to a respectable tenan the terms will be liberal. Apply to

742 SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.

CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

MR. DARVALL will meet the Electors of the Sydney District at Entwisle's Hotel, York-street, This Evening (Friday), at 7 o'clock. 5656

THE NORTH EASTERN BOROUGHS. TO CHARLES KEMP, Esq.

THE undersigned, Electors for the Electoral District of the North-Eastern Boroughs, request that you will permit yourself to be placed in nomination for the representation of this Electoral District in the Legislative Council, and we pledge ourselves, should you acquiesce, to use our best endeavours to secure your election.

J. Reid, Newcastle
William Russell, ditto
Alexander Livingston, ditto
G. E. Darby, ditto
C. Pleydell N. Wilton, ditto
George Brooks, ditto
Alexander Flood, ditto
George Tully, ditto
Martin Richardson, ditto
William Pepperhill, ditto
Francis Ashman, ditto
T. Ashford Baker
James Ginn
Beresford Hudson, Newcastle
George Mitchell, ditto
John M. Weiss
William Henry Whyte, Newcastle
Simon Kemp, ditto
J. H. Dalyell, ditto
William Burrows, ditto
William Page, ditto
William Taylor, ditto.
Charles Spencer (Clerk). Sturgeon-street, Raymond Terrace
James John Cadell, M.D., Port Stephens-street, ditto
David Phillips, Port Stephens-street, ditto
James Beheer, Port Stephens-street, ditto
Megginson Hall, William-street, ditto
J. C. Williams, King-street, ditto
Charles Dee, King-street, ditto
William Robards, Port Stephens-street, ditto
John Riddell Fenwick William-street, ditto
William Coombe, Port Stephens-street, ditto
William Rennix, William-street, ditto
James M'Mahon, Port Stephens-street
J. K. Houlding, King-street
John Thompson, William-street
John Ryan, Adelaide-street

REPLY.

To JAMES REID, Esq., and the other Electors who have requested me to become a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs.

Gentlemen,—In compliance with your requisition I beg leave to declare myself a Candidate for the representation of the North-Eastern Boroughs in the Legislative Council, and to express my gratitude for the high honour which you wish to confer upon me.

On all the leading topics of the day my sentiments are well known, and are in accordance with those of the most intelligent and liberal-minded portion of the community. On an early day I shall have the honour of meeting the electors of the three divisions of the Boroughs, and making such explanations as they may require.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.

Macquarie-street, Sydney, July 22.

No. 15-371.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 10th September, 1851.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that tenders will be received at this Office, until Monday, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the performance of the undermentioned works, in accordance with plans and specifications exhibited in the City Surveyor's Office, Town Hall, where all particulars may be obtained:—

Completion of the Building on the Wharf at Soldiers' Point.

Completion of the Bridge in Prince-street over the Argyle-street cut, by erecting side walls and parapet walls.

Curbing and guttering required in Market-street, Pitt-street, and Bridge-street.

5168 JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY. SECOND RAILWAY CONTRACT.

—Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this Office until Monday, the 13th day of October next, from persons desirous of contracting for the whole or part of the Works required for the substructure of that portion of the Railway commencing where the line crosses the Newtown Road, and extending to a marked stake on the Underwood Estate near Long Cove Creek.

The work may be taken in divisions as defined by the Engineer; or Tenders will be received separately for the Excavation, Bridges, or Fencing. The Bridge crossing Long Cove Creek, being a work of some magnitude, may be taken by itself. The plans and specification may be seen upon application to the Engineer, at the Office of the Company, where all further particulars may be ascertained.

CHARLES COWPER,
Managing Director.

Railway Office, September 3. 4666

WINDSOR.

MR. R. B. MINTER, Solicitor, has removed his Office from George-street, to Rourke's-buildings (formerly Coffey's Hotel), next door to the Post Office. 5416

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Robert Graham, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | Robert How, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

Gold and specie insured from Sydney to London, or other ports in Great Britain, by any of Her Majesty's ships at the rate of one per cent., and by merchant vessels at the rate of one and a half per cent.; and policies will be granted in triplicate, payable in London, in case of loss, if required.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial Trade—	
China, India, &c	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer ..	½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time Risks		Port Nicholson	1½
12 months ..	9	Port Nelson	2
6 ,, ..	5	Moreton Bay (by the northern passage only)	1½
3 ,, ..	3	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates.	

N.B.—Notice is hereby given, that the Company's Surveyor will attend on the arrival of each vessel in which they may be interested, to report upon the stowage of the cargo, &c., and that where claims are likely to be made, notice is required to be left at the Company's Office on the arrival of the vessel.

JOHN D. GIBSON,
Secretary.

8830

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON,

CAPITAL ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS:—

	Per annum. Per cent. s. d.
Slated brick or stone buildings detached	5 0
Ditto ditto ditto ditto contiguous	7 6
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto to inferior Buildings	10 0
Shingled ditto ditto ditto detached ..	0 9
Ditto ditto ditto contiguous	12 6
Inferior buildings	15s. and 17 6

Vessels in harbour with or without warrantry to repair and ships building.

Hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Losses by lightning made good.

All losses promptly adjusted in Sydney.

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
Agents.

Spring-street, Sydney. 4109

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Committee beg to announce that the SPRING EXHIBITION of this Society will be held at the Botanic Gardens, on Wednesday, the 1st October next.

Members, and parties holding members' tickets, and ladies or children introduced by a member, will be admitted at two o'clock, ladies so introduced upon payment of one shilling each; and children, six-pence each.

All other persons will be admitted at half-past three o'clock, by tickets which will be charged for as follows:—

If purchased prior to the day of Exhibition, One Shilling each.

If purchased at the Gate, One Shilling and Six-pence each.

Children, in any case, Six-pence each.

Tickets may be purchased, and all information relative to the Exhibition may be obtained, from the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, 438, George-street.

W. G. PENNINGTON,
Secretary.

August 22. 4627

GOLD DUST.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantity, at OPHIR and SYDNEY.

L. AND S. SAMUEL.

Pitt-street, July 11. 91

TO GOLD SEEKERS—QUARTZ CRUSHING.

FOR SALE, in Bathurst, a three-horse power high pressure steam-engine complete, with two throw pumps and gear, suitable for emptying water holes; or the engine would be available as a motive power in quartz crushing. Apply to

J. J. ASHE,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Bathurst: or to
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,
3773 Sydney.

Ready for shipment, she will have despatch. | ST. LEONARD'S—In the Presbyterian School there. | I shall vote now for your friends, in hopes that | (just in season), stationers, booksellers, music- | of the undersigned—

DURKIE AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,

60 bolts extra navy canvas, Nos. 1 to 6

Cedar.

Terms at sale. 5772

Paintings and engravings
Watches and jewellery

street, on TUESDAY, September 23rd, at eleven o'clock,

TURON RIVER—The Gold Digger's Home. — For the information and guidance of gentlemen and parties visiting the Gold Diggings, they need not be at a loss where to find a place of rest after a long and tedious journey, as a most commodious House has been erected by a respectable party (not regardless of any expense to enhance the comfort of his patrons) residing on the Turon; the terms for board and lodging is almost equal to the scale of charges in any Hotel in the City of Sydney.

An experienced Cook has been engaged for the culinary department; as also, waiters of respectable character; cleanliness and strict attention may be relied upon.

The establishment is adjacent to Mr. Greer's Store, distance about three hundred yards from where the Mail Coaches land their passengers.

Turon River, opposite the Police Camp,
September 9.

N.B.—Any parcels or luggage addressed to the care of Mr. Greer will be carefully stored at the party's risk, but free of charge. 5320

TO PARTIES PROCEEDING TO THE MINES.—The Subscribers invite all parties proceeding to the Mines, to inspect their large and varied stock of *Ready Made Clothing*, (including the miners' white woollen suit.)

Gutta percha waterproof coats, capes
Leggings and boots, air beds and pillows
Blankets, rugs, shirts, and every requisite for a miner's complete outfit

3718 DAVID JONES AND CO.

TO GOLD MINERS.—The undersigned manufactures Quicksilver Machines or Virginian Rockers, on a principle which is declared by competent judges to be the best in the colony, at £7 7 0

Improved ditto	.....	9	9 0
Small ditto	....	3	0 0
Common rockers	.....	1	5 0
Large ditto	....	1	15 0
Improved ditto	.....	2	0 0
Pumps	.....	2	10 0
Retorts	....	0	15 0

JOSIAH SKERRITT,
Cabinet and Patent Mangle Manufacturer, O'Connell-street, corner of Hunter-street.

N.B.—Valuable information will be given to parties purchasing Quicksilver Machines. 5605

FOR SALE, at Smith, Brothers, and Co.'s stores, Sussex-street—

Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Ewbank's patent nails
Horse nails
Lath nails
Wrought rose nails and spikes
Wrought flooring brads
Joiners' brads, Flemish tacks
Steelyards
Large beams and scales
Saws
Files
Wheat mills
Brass wire flour sieves
Kitchen ranges
Carron's 3-inch cart boxes
Spades
Double-barrelled percussion guns
Bullock chains
Anvils
Vyces
Iron wire, brass wire, copper wire
Scotch braces, spokeshaves, mortice g ages
Smoothing jack, and trying planes
Black tomahawks
Falling axes
American axes
Carpenters' adzes and broad axes
Shipwrights' axes and adzes
Fencers' adzes, mortice axes
Augers
Chisels
Breaking-up hoes
English sheet glass

EX DUBLIN, from Liverpool.

Tinned holloware, in assorted hogsheads, comprising oval boilers, saucepans, tea kettles, stewpans, and tea kitchens
Sad irons
Iron weights, 56, 28, 14, 7, and 4 lb. down
Bronzed, japanned, and Berlin black fenders
Kitchen fenders
Close link coil chain
Wood screws
Bed screws
Carpenters' 3-bolt rim locks
Best bushed dead locks
Fine plate locks
Sander's and Young's stock locks
Drawback and hall door locks
Improved square and rim latches
Clarke's butt and parliament hinges
Barrel and round tower bolts
Scotch T hinges
Welded Lancashire chest and T hinges
Coach wrenches
Garden rakes, trowels, and hoes
Ship scrapers, brick and masons' trowels
Lath and shingle hammers
Farriers' hammers
Kent and Canterbury hammers
Carpenters' rivetting heads
Ground paint brushes
Broom heads, bannister brushes
Whitewash brushes, sash tools
Horse, scrubbing, shoe, oil, and stove brushes
Shot
Hoop iron
Turpentine
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags

For sale by
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
5685 Sussex-street.

FOR SALE,
Fine Flour, of superior quality
Seconds ditto, ditto
Port Philip prime Mess Beef
Apply to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 5715

ON SALE.—Ol. Jecoris Aselli, or pure Cod Liver Oil, which the undersigned can recommend, being free from adulteration; also, a supply of STRYCHNIA.
FINE HEALTHY LEECHES.
A. FOSS,
4997 313, Pitt-street North.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

AMBROSE FOSS, Wholesale and Retail Chemist and Druggist, has received by late arrivals a general assortment of Genuine DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

A. F. would remind Medical Practitioners, Chemists, Druggists, Storekeepers, and others, that all preparations sent out from his establishment are prepared in strict accordance with the formulæ of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopeias, that all Drugs are imported from the most respectable firms in London, so that they may rely on their genuineness, and that his prices are as low, and in some instances lower, than other houses.

313, Pitt-street North. 4996

TO DRAPERS, SHIPPERS, STOREKEEPERS, &c.

THE Subscribers beg to direct the attention of wholesale buyers generally to their unrivalled stock of DRAPERY FANCY GOODS, SLOPS, &c., which they are prepared to offer upon the most liberal terms.

N.B.—Invoices of about two hundred (200) original packages, comprising almost every article in the trade.

☞ Entrance to the wholesale next door to the Savings' Bank.

DAVID JONES AND CO.,
2 25 George and Barrack streets.

EX MARQUIS OF BUTE.

NOW LANDING
6, 9, and 12 thread Ratline
2, 3, and 4 yarn Spunyarn
Houseline
Oakum, pressed in 1 cwt. bundles
Brass and wood Compasses
Seaming Twine
Deck Scrubbers
Copper Bolt Nails
Copper Bolts, ¾, ⅞, and 1
Squires' seaming and holing Needles.
L. AND S. SPYER,
Spring-street.
September 10. 4760

ESTABLISHED 1846.

LAVERS AND CO.'S CORDIALS and LIQUEURS, Sydney.

Noyeau	Ginger wine
Norfolk punch	Aniseed
Cherry brandy	Elder wine
Brandy bitters	Peppermint cordial
Gin bitters	Clove ditto
Rich rum shrub	Lemon syrup

may be obtained of the undersigned, or of any Wine and Spirit Merchant.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
Sydney, August 15. 3323

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE, ex recent arrivals, Kincaid and Wyatt's
Quart and pint pickles
1lb. and ½lb. mustard
Pint and half-pint salad oil
Bottled fruits
And a large general assortment of oilman's stores, from the above house.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
632 Near the Post Office.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the Stores of the Undersigned—
Round and square bars of iron
Hoop iron
Tinned oval pots, saucepans, tea kettles, and kitchens
Rim locks, padlocks, braces and bits
Norfolk latches
Sad irons
Single and double barrelled fowling pieces
Carbines, pistols, percussion caps
Milled lead
Window glass, putty
White lead
Black, green, and red paints
Linseed oil and turpentine
Varnish
Shoe bills, lath, and other nails
Foster's extra-strapped spades
Sheepshears
Butt and T hinges
Corkscrews, tea bells
Charcoal tin plates
Patent scythes, handsaws
Pit and cross-cut saws and files
Tomahawks, hoes, and augers
Mortice and falling axes
Tower bolts, looking glasses
Broom heads, banister brushes
Japanned hearth brushes
Scrubbing, shoe, and water brushes
Stock brushes and sash tools
Hair, cloth, and nail brushes, &c.
Gimblets, frying pan
Smoothing and grooving planes
Britannia metal ware
Cruet frames, tea and coffee pots, dram bottles, candlesticks and snuffers, tea and table spoons, knives, edge tools, socket chisels, spoke shaves
Woolpacks
Three-bushel bags
Sewing twine

ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.
Sydney, September 8. 4926

WOOL PRESS.—A Capital Wool Press for sale, made by Russell. Apply to Mr. Barker, Charlotte-place. 5585

TIN PLATES.—Charcoal Tin Plates, IC, IX, and IXX.
L. AND S. SPYER.
Spring-street, September 11. 52 5

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Ale—XXX Royal Diamond Ale
Brown Stout

Parties are invited to inspect the above superior articles, from the Bow Brewery, by Messrs. Abbot and Son, originally Hodgson's, so much prized in India.

R. TOWNS.
July 16. 1160

ON SALE. — Bass's No. 3 Burton Ale, brewed in October last.
THACKER AND CO.,
1300 George-street.

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Woolpacks, 10lb. and upwards
Three-bushel bags
Brushware, in assorted packages
Iron, round, flat, square, hoop, and sheet
Tin plates, IC, IX, IXX
Oilman's stores, assorted, Batty's and Co., Stringer's and Co.
Carbonate of soda and tart. acid
Gunpowder, HF, in ¼ and 1lb packages
Manila and brab hats
Raisins and currants, in barrels
Candle cotton
Liverpool and St. Ube's salt
Colonial tobacco, Boydell's and Pitt's
Cutlery
Brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's
Rum, West India and Calcutta, 30 to 36 o.p.
Duckworth's and Booth's old tom
Case gin and brandy
Wines, port, Hunt's and Sandeman's, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Sherry, ditto ditto ditto
Champagne, claret, and Sauterne
Byass', Bass', and Dunbar's bottled ale and porter

BEAMES AND KEELE,
5604 Hunter-street.

TO FAMILIES BAKING THEIR OWN BREAD.

FRESH YEAST may be had daily at the Stores of the undersigned.
R. B. COOKE AND CO.,
Hunter-street, second door from Bligh-street. 258

SAXON MERINO PRIZE SHEEP.
Ex Sophie, from Hamburg.

20 RAMS and 15 EWES, the finest wool sheep ever imported, are on view at Buchanan's Wharf. Apply to
A. DREUTLER; or,
4673 KIRCHNER AND CO.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform Settlers and others that he will sell by auction

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and other Colonial Produce, at a Commission of One per cent.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street.

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity by the undersigned.
THACKER AND CO.,
1218 541, George-street.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS. — The Agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts previous to the 20th instant.
September 8.

NOTICE.—Whereas by a deed of separation, executed at Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, I, Emanuel Solomon, did part from my wife, Celia Solomon; making to her, the said Celia Solomon, a sufficient allowance for her maintenance. This is to caution the public against giving any credit to her, the said Celia Solomon, as I will not be responsible for any debt contracted by her.

EMANUEL SOLOMON.
Adelaide, July 21. 5673

WE, the undersigned, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership as Carcass Butchers, in Sydney, and all outstanding debts due to the firm of Messrs. Richards and Blakeney to be paid to Mr. Michael Blakeney, whose receipt will be a sufficient discharge for the same.

BENJAMIN RICHARDS.
MICHAEL BLAKENEY.

Witness - George Chamberlain.
Sydney, September 16. 5651

WANTED, Two Horses, used to draw in trace harness in horse teams, as leaders. Trial will be required, Apply to Mr. Rich, Miller's Point Wharf. 5650

WANTED, a Superintendent for a Sheep Station. His character must bear the strictest scrutiny. Apply to the undersigned, at his Office, in Macquarie-street. W. Macpherson. 5647

TO WINE GROWERS.

THE undersigned are prepared to enter into arrangements with parties desirous of obtaining Vinedressers, Wine Coopers, &c., from Germany, and would undertake to procure, engage, and have conveyed hither, skilled labourers of the above description, free of all expense to the employers.

Immediate application is requested to
KIRCHNER AND CO.,
4843 George-street North.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family, about forty miles from Sydney, a man and his wife, without incumbrance; the man to look after a horse, milk a cow, attend to a small garden, and make himself generally useful; and the wife to cook and assist in household work. They must be members of the Church of England, and produce testimonials of character. Apply to Mr. Northwood, Erskine-street, Sydney; or at Ellerslie, Camden. 5086

WANTED, for the Country, a man and his Wife. The former to attend to a Horse and Dray, and make himself generally useful in a Store; the latter to act as Laundress and Cook for a small family.

Enquire between ten and twelve o'clock, at Messrs. Watkins and Dean's, Church-hill. 5581

TO LET, a Commodious Store, situate in Pitt-street. Apply to Smith, Croft, and Co., George-street. 1362

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings in Banco.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dickinson.

Insolvency Jurisdiction.

CERTIFICATES.

The Chief Commissioner moved that the certificates of the following insolvents be confirmed:—Joseph Mather, Edward Hickson, and Abraham Lyons; and there being no opposition the Court made the order.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION.

The Chief Commissioner moved the confirmation of the plan of distribution in the estate of Robert Gill and George Duff Gill, recommending a dividend of 9d. in the pound.

The Court made the order.

Common Law Jurisdiction.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL v. RYAN AND OTHERS.

Sir Alfred Stephen, C. J., delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows:—

This is an Information of Intrusion, in respect of certain land in Sydney. The information, instead of describing the land by its abuttals simply, adds a further description; showing that the land has been, at some former time, granted by the Crown (to whom does not appear) in accordance with a Report from the Commissioners for Grants. The words are, "being the land *granted* in accordance with the Reports, on Memorials 538 and 906, by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of 4 William IV, No. 9." One of the defendants, therefore, has demurred specially to the Information; assigning, for cause, (among many other grounds, which were all disposed of on the argument) that *prima facie* the title was not in the Crown, but in some grantee from the Crown—or that there was at least an ambiguity, occasioned by the added words, whether the title was in the Crown or a subject.

The Solicitor-General insisted, however, that the whole was but matter of description; by which, he maintained, no question as to the title could arise. He contended, that sustaining the Demurrer would be, in effect, to compel the Crown to set out its title; and that the allegation, that the land *now* belonged to the Crown, was sufficient.

We have considered this question; and we are of opinion that the demurrer must be allowed. The Crown, on its own showing, has issued a grant of the land, under a recent Act of Council, of which we are bound to take notice, passed in aid of persons claiming to be entitled to such grants. According to the well known presumption of continuance, therefore, the title in the grantee still exists; and the Crown, consequently, should have shown that the estate has been determined. At any rate, there is an ambiguity. The Information alleges, no doubt, that the land belongs to the Crown; but, if so, what becomes of the grant?

The Attorney-General may amend; but we think that it must be on the usual terms.

BEIT v. TAYLOR.

Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J., delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows.

This was an action on a Charter Party of Affreightment, for not loading the vessel with a cargo of coals, within a reasonable time after her arrival at Newcastle. The defendant hired the vessel, to proceed from Sydney to that place; where she was to take in coals for him, and then proceed to New Zealand, and thence to other places. At each of these, a certain number of days was specified, for loading and unloading; but no time was fixed, for the stay and loading of the vessel at Newcastle. The words of the written contract stipulated, only, that she should proceed to Newcastle, "and there receive on board, *at the Australian Agricultural Company's shoot*, a full cargo of coals." It was admitted, that these words bound the defendant to load her there within a reasonable time after her arrival; and the defendant pleaded, that he did so load her. The question was, however, what should be considered a reasonable time. The fact was, that the defendant caused the vessel to be loaded, as soon as the then existing circumstances would allow; but it so happened, that, when she arrived at Newcastle, and was prepared to go under the shoot, a great number of vessels had previously (according to the Company's regulations and usage) to be supplied. The plaintiff's vessel, therefore, was detained at Newcastle for several weeks; and, for the loss occasioned by that detention, the present action was brought.

At the trial before Mr. Justice Therry, evidence was admitted of conversations, between the plaintiff and defendant, or their agents respectively, showing their knowledge of the state of affairs at Newcastle; and evidence was also received by his Honor, of the usage or regulations of the Australian Agricultural Company, as to the loading of all vessels at their shoot in turn. The Judge was of opinion, that the conversations and usage were admissible, on the question of reasonable time; and the Jury found the issue, on that question, for the defendant.

A new trial was moved for, accordingly, in the last Term, on the ground of misdirection, and for the wrong reception of evidence; when the case was argued, by the Solicitor General and Mr. Fisher for the plaintiff, and Mr. Foster and Mr. Darvall for the defendant, and we took time to consider of our judgment. It was contended by the former, that *reasonable time for loading* meant, only, a reasonable time for putting the cargo on board, on the assumption that it was ready for shipment, on the vessel itself being in a fit state to receive it; and that to relax the obligation of the freighter, to be thereupon ready with his cargo, because of any usage or regulations of a private trading Company, or because of loose conversations prior to the contract, on a point as to which the contract itself was silent, would be to vary and oppose that contract. A known and general usage in the particular trade, it was conceded, might affect the contract; but not, it was urged, a mere custom of so limited and precarious a character, as the one relied on here. On the other hand it was argued for the defendant, that the question what was reasonable time in this case depended, of necessity, on all the circumstances; of which, the rule of the Coal Com-

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21—1 writing desk, coat, gown, and shirt

SALE OF PIANOS.

I.W.B. sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on TUESDAY, September 23, at eleven

and east 24 chains, more or less; the

pany to load vessels in their turn was one:—that the plaintiff's knowledge of those circumstances, before he concluded the contract, was a material fact in the case; and that the fixing of a number of days, in respect of the loading in Sydney and at New Zealand, but leaving the time for loading at Newcastle indefinite, showed that the actual state of things there, and the uncertainty attendant on the taking in of coals, had been fully considered by both parties.

The following cases were cited, or referred to in the course of the argument. Whittaker v. Mason, 2 B. N. C. 364; Trueman v. Loder, 11 A. and E. 598; Stewart v. Canty, 8 M. and W. 161; Barker v. Hodgson, 3 M. and S. 268; Robertson v. Jackson, 2 C. B. 426; The Queen v. Stoke upon Trent, 5 Q. B. 304; Randal v. Lynch, 2 Camp. 357; Rodgers v. Forresters, 2 Camp. 483; Taylor v. Clay, 9 Q. B. 724; Spence v. Chadwick, 10 Q. B. 527; Simpson v. Margitson, 11 Q. B. 31; Clipsham v. Vertue, 5 Q. B. 270; Atkinson v. Ritchie, 10 East 531; Brown v. Johnson, 10 M. and W. 332; Hills v. Sughrue, 15 M. and W. 260; Lewis v. Marshall, 7 M. and G. 729; and Wigglesworth v. Dallison, 1 Star. 111.

We have looked into those authorities, and conferred together on the case; and we are all of opinion, that the verdict must stand. There is no decision, which exactly touches the present case; but the one which, as it appears to us, in principle, the most nearly approaches it, is that in Stewart v. Canty, 8 M. and W. 160. We think that the question of reasonable time must be determined, here, by the special circumstances. Had the defendant contracted to load the vessel, as at the other ports named, within a given number of days, he must clearly at all hazards have performed that contract. Almost all the cases relate to contracts of that kind. But here the defendant was to load, only, within a reasonable time. If that were construed to mean, the time which it would take to fill the vessel, nothing would have been more easy than to compute, with exactness, and to have prescribed, that time. The non-specification of any, it seems to us, affords ample ground for rejecting such a construction. The vessel was to load at a particular spot, described in the contract as the shoot of a particular Company: and we see neither authority nor reason for holding, that one of the parties was bound to know, or to take the risks attending, the actual or possible contingencies of loading there, more than the other. The knowledge of one of those contingencies, namely, the difficulty of immediately procuring a cargo, it would seem, was possessed alike by both the parties. Both, therefore, may be supposed to have contracted, with reference to that knowledge; and the reasonableness of the time, whether they possessed it or not, would (we think) necessarily depend on contingencies of that kind.

There is no certain rule, by which the term "reasonable time" can here be fixed. Its meaning, as applied to the thing to be done in this case, (if there be no such fixed rule,) must be ascertained by matter extrinsic. And, in this view, we conceive that the evidence objected to was, on both points, rightly received. The vessel was to load, at the Australian Company's shoot. The usage at that shoot, therefore, as affecting the time within which vessels could be loaded, was a matter entering essentially into the question, what the parties meant in this case, by the words used by them. A reasonable time for loading at the London Docks, might vary very materially from that which would be reasonable, for loading in a dangerous and unformed harbour or roadstead, or at a place where, as at this coal shoot, vessels are only permitted to load at certain times, or in a certain way. If the plaintiff used the term reasonable, in a sense which would exclude all reference to such circumstances, he should have carefully defined its meaning at the time; or, intending to cast the risk of protracted detention on the defendant, he should have limited a certain number of days—and then this litigation would have been avoided.

DRACON v. CARPLIN.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J., delivered the judgment of the Court in this case as follows.

This was an action tried before Mr. Justice Therry, to recover the proceeds of a cargo of coals, the property (or supposed property) of the plaintiff, shipped by or for him on board the defendant's vessel, in this colony, and by the defendant sold (or alleged so to have been) at California.

In support of this case, which otherwise was certainly not established, the plaintiff tendered in evidence a bill of discovery, filed by him against the defendant, with an Order of this Court in its Equitable Jurisdiction, made in that suit, upon the default of the defendant (as alleged in the Order) to answer the said bill, that the same should be taken *pro confesso*. There was no proof given, beyond that afforded by the Order itself, of the service on the defendant of any subpœna to answer the bill, or of any copy of the bill; or of his having, in any way, had notice of the contents of the bill—so as to bring the case, in principle, within that of Hayslip v. Gymer, 1 A. and E. 162. The admissibility of the evidence was rested, exclusively, on that Order; and on the third of the General Rules of this Court, of the 13th February 1850, by which it is provided, that, in all cases where a bill shall be taken pro confesso, under the Rules in that behalf, "it shall be read as evidence for the plaintiff." Under the sanction of that third Rule, His Honor received the evidence; and the question is, whether he was right in so doing.

We have several times met, and conferred together on this question; and looked into the authorities, which either directly or indirectly bear on it and two of us are clearly of opinion, that the evidence ought to have been rejected. We are all agreed, that if it was wrongly received there must be a New Trial; and we are equally agreed, that, to have made it admissible within the rule laid down in Hayslip v. Gymer, testimony independently of the Order should have been given. In other words, the facts should have been established, in this action, by the ordinary modes of proof, that the defendant was called upon to answer, knew what he had to answer, and yet refused or neglected to make any answer.

I was at first disposed to think, that conduct adjudged by a Court of Equity to amount to a confession, and which had there been acted on as a confession, might equally be taken by every other Court, in a suit between the same parties, as a confession. But, on fuller consideration, I do not retain that impression. Where a judgment is founded on appearance, and a *nil dicit*, at law, the defendant has either actually appeared to the action, or the plaintiff is (by the express provision of a statute) permitted to allege that he has. The judgment, therefore, could not be impeached; for, on the face of it, the defendant would seem to have confessed the matter. Yet, even there, the record would be no evidence, specifically, of the fact of appearance or of silence. And so, in this case, the mere *Order* that the defendant shall be taken to have confessed, (although good enough, doubtless, for the purposes of the suit in which it was made,) affords no legal proof of the facts, which would present the inference that he did confess.

The admissibility of the evidence, consequently, must depend on the General Rule relied on at the trial. And Mr. Justice Dickinson concurs with me in opinion, that that Rule was never intended to apply, and does not apply, to any action or other proceeding at law. It is one of a set of Rules, framed for the regulation of practice and matters in Equity only. The context of the particular Rule itself, as it appears to us, plainly shows that nothing more could have been in contemplation. To have established a new mode of proof, for proceedings in a distinct jurisdiction, with which no other portion of the 3rd Rule, or any other of the series, was in any way connected, would have been foreign to every purpose for which they were passed, and to which they severally relate. It has been objected, that, on this construction, the provision in question would be inoperative; as the only species of bill ever taken *pro confesso* is a bill of discovery, which (in Equity) ends with the confession. But it is certain, that the provision might be applied, where cross bills are pending; and it would then, obviously, be used for the same purpose as the other Rules in the series—namely, for regulating Equity practice alone. In no event, however, do we think that a General Rule, framed as this was for the Equity side of the Court, could be made specifically to apply to an action, without words plainly showing that it was meant to be so applied.

If there were no other reason for holding that this Rule was not so intended, we should think the existence in this colony of the 5. W. IV. No. 8, introducing the 11. G. IV. and 1. W. IV. c. 36, was a sufficient one. (See *Prac.* 288.) Before that statute, no bill could be taken *pro confesso* against any person; but, if he would not answer, the only remedy was keeping him in prison. But, by that statute, in certain cases, (of which, it is sufficient to say that this is not one,) the Court may order a bill to be so taken; and then it may be read as evidence against the defendant, in all proceedings both in Equity and at Law. The passing of such an enactment, in our opinion, affords very strong grounds for the conclusion, that, without the higher sanction of the legislature, there is no power to make a bill, which has been taken pro confesso, evidence against the defendant in an action; and we are, therefore, not disposed to hold, that the Judges ever assumed that power. For the same reason, it may even be questionable whether the Rule of 1838, allowing bills of discovery to be taken pro confesso, does not require confirmation. But this question need not be determined now.

I am to add for Mr Justice Therry, that he is not prepared to dissent, altogether, from the conclusion at which we have arrived. But His Honor conceives, that the Rule on which he acted at the trial, and within which he thought that the case fell, is nevertheless sufficiently comprehensive to have embraced actions, as well as suits in equity; and he thinks that its existence, in such terms, is very much calculated to mislead. It will, therefore, most probably, be shortly either repealed or modified. As the case stands, there must be a new trial.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.
Before His Honor Mr. Justice THERRY.

BARRON v. HEYDON.

This was an action for slander.

Mr. Foster and Mr. Fisher appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Broadhurst for the defendant.

The case opened by the learned counsel for the plaintiff was this. The plaintiff and the defendant were members of the Council of a Society called the Holy Guild of St. Mary and St. Joseph. There was a meeting of the Committee of the Council in March last, and at this meeting the defendant addressed to the plaintiff the words complained of in the declaration, viz., "You robbed the society of £20, and I'll prove it. It was you who robbed the society of £20, and I'll prove it." These words were, after the meeting was over, repeated by the defendant to the plaintiff, which the learned counsel contended was a proof of malice; and though he would not ask for vindictive or heavy damages, still he submitted that as the words conveyed a serious charge against his client, he was entitled to a fair and reasonable amount of damages, more especially as the defendant had neither offered any apology, nor had the dispute been settled by the council of the society, which would have been the proper course.

John Devlin proved that the defendant spoke the words complained of at the meeting of the council, and that after the meeting was over, the plaintiff and the defendant and the witness were walking home together, when a man named Cain, who was a member of the society, came up with them near St. James' Church, and said something to them about a sixpence that had been levied upon each member of the society, when the defendant said to him, pointing to the plaintiff, "There's the man that was the means of your paying the sixpence for the doctor," and addressing the plaintiff, said, "You need not say anything about it, as you robbed the society of £20, as I said before."

On cross-examination by Mr. BROADHURST, this witness proved that there had been a discussion at the meeting about this levy of sixpence on each member of the society, and that the defendant said that it was through the plaintiff's means that the £20 had been extracted from the society; that on walking home afterwards, the plaintiff asked the defendant for a cigar, and that he replied that he did not think he deserved one, as he had robbed the society of £20.

Patrick Cain corroborated the last witness as to the words used near St. James' Church. On cross-examination he admitted he had been a member of the council of the society, but was deprived of voting for twelve months for putting a man's name to a petition to the council.

Thomas Clune, a member of the Society, proved, that at the breaking up of the meeting in March, he heard some one (he could not say who) say, "You old fool, you robbed the society of £20." The plaintiff said, "If I did, why did not they bring it forward earlier." They were all laughing, and I laughed too, and took it as a joke, as the others did.

Mr. BROADHURST, for the defendant, applied for a nonsuit, which was refused. The learned counsel then addressed the Jury for the defence, submitting that this was a most trumpery case. There was no foundation at all for supposing that the defendant imputed robbery to the plaintiff. The words only amounted to this, that the plaintiff had been the means of extracting the £20 from the society, by the levy of 6d. a-head on each member for the purposes of the society. He, Mr. Broadhurst, would show the plaintiff's own statement of the alleged slander, in which not a word was said about the robbery. This was a letter or memorial addressed by the plaintiff to to the warden and chaplain of the society, and was as follows:—"I beg leave to bring under your notice a most unfounded charge, and in a most insulting manner by Mr. Counsellor Haydon against me, after the meeting being over. These are his words, 'Barron, you were the means of extracting the sum of £20 from the funds of the society; that is the fact; I heard of it; I say so, and can prove it.' Reverend chaplain and warden, I hope you will call a meeting of the council to try this charge immediately. 16th March. Brother Patrick Barron, councillor."

This document was proved by Mr. Risby, the warden of the Guild, to have been received by him from the plaintiff. Some motions were made on the subject, but the case was not investigated.

Mr. FOSTER replied shortly; and His HONOR in summing up, told the Jury it was for them to say, whether the words used were intended as an imputation of a robbery, in their primary sense, or were used only in a secondary sense. It would be but natural, that the plaintiff in submitting his case to the council, would put it in the strongest manner, and yet there was nothing in his letter about robbery.

The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

BELISARIO v. RICKARDS.

This case was then tried, and a verdict found for the defendant. The report of the case will be given to-morrow.

The following jurors were fined £5 each for non-attendance, on their names being called, viz., Ranulph Dacre, Edward Flood, Robert Campbell tertius, Daniel Egan, and Alexander Campbell.

BELISARIO v. RICKARDS.

Mr. FISHER opened the pleadings. The declaration consisted of a count for goods sold, the money counts for interest, and on an account stated. The pleas were non-assumpsit, payment, and set-off.

Mr. FOSTER stated the case. The plaintiff being in February, 1850, possessed of about 130 ounces of Californian gold dust, placed it in the hands of the defendant to ship to London on his account. It was at first proposed by the plaintiff to have the proceeds in cash, but on the advice of the defendant it was arranged that the plaintiff was to have the proceeds in goods, the defendant agreeing to write out an indent for the plaintiff, free of expense, by which means the plaintiff would get a better return for his gold by a probable profit of 25 per cent. on the goods. The gold was accordingly shipped to London. The plaintiff, however, has not received the proceeds of it either in cash or goods. It was proved that applications were made from time to time to the defendant for settlement, and that the defendant had delivered to the plaintiff account sales of the gold in London, an invoice of goods shipped to the defendant by his father in London (not mentioning the plaintiff's name) and two accounts subsequently, in one of which the plaintiff's name appeared as having a tripartite interest in the items. It also appeared that some mineral teeth (the order for which was given at the same time as for the other goods) had been received by the plaintiff, with some other articles of small value, and it also appeared that some of the goods which had come out had been sold on credit not yet expired, and that part, upwards of one thousand pounds worth, were still on board. Under these circumstances the plaintiff's counsel contended that inasmuch as the defendant had not handed over to the plaintiff goods of the nature and quality bargained for, nor in fact any goods at all, the plaintiff had a right to sue for the cash proceeds of the gold in the present form of action.

Mr. BROADHURST and Mr. DARVALL for the defendant, applied for a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no evidence in support of either of the counts in the declaration. The evidence was of a special contract to ship the gold and deliver the proceeds by an indent of goods to be made out by the defendant to the plaintiff, and if the plaintiff complained of breach of this agreement, the proper form of remedy was either by special assumpsit or in Equity.

After hearing the arguments on this point, the learned Judge refused to nonsuit, but reserved leave to move.

Mr. BROADHURST then went to the Jury, and contended that the plaintiff had not made out his case. It was clearly a special contract to pay by goods, and not in money: it was essential that mercantile contracts should be declared upon with particularity, and if the plaintiff had received any benefit at all from the contract, he could not repudiate the rest, and treat the case as one of a simple money contract. It was quite clear the plaintiff had derived some benefit from the contract, by the delivery to him of the mineral teeth, and other articles. Chitty, Jun., on Contracts, 4th ed. p. 539, 540, were cited in support of this view of the case.

His HONOR, in summing up, told the Jury that if there was a special contract, and that contract had been wholly broken by the defendant, the plaintiff would have a right to recover the cash proceeds of his gold in the present form of action; but that if the contract had been in part performed, and the plaintiff had received any benefit from such a part-performance, the present form of action was not maintainable. It was for the Jury to say whether the receipt of the mineral teeth was to be considered as part of the proceeds of the gold under the contract, or whether that was an isolated transaction. The special contract was distinctly proved, and the receipt of the money for the gold in London was also indisputable, and it was for the Jury to decide whether or not there had been on the part of the defendant any compliance or part-compliance with the terms of the contract.

After a few minutes' deliberation, the Jury found a verdict for the defendant.

THURSDAY.
Before His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE.

AITKEN v. MOSS.

Mr. WRIXON appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant let judgment go by default. The action was brought for board and lodging for eighty-two weeks, claiming 12s. a week.

The Jury assessed the damages at £49 4s.

DOE v. BOWERS.

This was an action for mesne profits after recovery in ejectment.

Mr. Broadhurst was counsel for the plaintiff. The defendant suffered judgment by default. The damages were assessed at £149 9s. 5d.

RICKARDS v. BELISARIO.

On this case being called, it was arranged that a verdict should be taken, by consent, for £340, subject to a reference.

DOE DEM WANT v. GORE.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of certain premises called the Artarmon Estate, on the North Shore, in the Willoughby district.

Mr. Foster, Mr. Broadhurst, and Mr. Fisher, appeared for the lessor of the plaintiff, and the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

On the 9th March, 1846, William Bligh Gore, deceased, late father of the defendant, mortgaged to one Green, one undivided fifth share, and all other the parts or shares of the said W. B. Gore, in the Artarmon Estate, (except one acre sold to a Mr. Savage) and all the estate, right, title, &c., of the said W. B. Gore, in the premises. This mortgage was assigned to Mr. Want by Mr. Green, on 16th June, 1851. By the form of declaration the whole of the estate was claimed, and it was contended by the counsel for the plaintiff, that he was entitled to the whole, inasmuch as although the deed asrigned specifically one-fifth share in the premises, yet it went on to mention "all other parts or shares of the said W. B. Gore in the premises, and all the interest therein." Besides which, the defendant had, according to the evidence of one of the witnesses, admitted that he was the owner of the whole as heir-at-law of his father. And in addition to this, the consent rule admitted the defendant's claim to the whole. And it was urged that under these circumstances, the defendant was estopped from disputing that the whole of the Artarmon Estate was conveyed by the deeds in question.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, for the defendant, contended that the plaintiff ought not to recover. There was no evidence of the plaintiff's title, or interest, in any more than one-fifth of the premises, and he had claimed the whole. By the deeds one-fifth only was conveyed. The evidence as to what the defendant had said of his title was very loose and unsatisfactory. And as to the consent rule, it was only parellel with the declaration; and if under a claim for the whole, part was recoverable, the consent rule must be construed in a similar manner, and is referable only to the quantity proved.

His HONOR directed the Jury to find for one undivided fifth of the property, telling them that by the special words in the deed only that part was conveyed; and if any more was claimed under the general words, it lay on the plaintiff to prove that the mortgagor had at the time more than one-fifth to convey. Of this, there was in His Honor's opinion, no evidence whatever. As to the consent rule it was only an admission of what the defendant claimed at the time of bringing the action, and not of what he was entitled to at the rate of the mortgage. The Jury must, however, except from their verdict the one acre excepted in the mortgage.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on the demise from Mr. Want for one undivided fifth part of the 450 acres, called the Artarmon Estate, excluding therefrom the one acre mentioned in the deed as sold to Savage.

Leave was reserved to move to enter a verdict for the whole of the estate; the Court to draw the same conclusions from the evidence as a Jury would.

DOE v. TERRY.

This was an action of trespass for mesne profits in respect of a house in George-street, occupied by Mr. Chapman. The defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations as to all the time beyond six years next, upon the commencement of the suit, and not guilty as to the rest. Issue was joined on the last plea, and a *nolle prosequi* entered as to the first.

Mr. Broadhurst appeared for the plaintiff; and the Solicitor-General watched the case on the part of the defendant.

The proceedings in ejectment and the costs thereof, £17 16s. 4d., the occupation of the defendant (by receipt of rent from the tenant, Chapman), and the amount of the rent, £5 5s. 9d. a week were proved. It was also proved that Mr. H. Osborne, one of the lessors of the plaintiff in the ejectment was the real plaintiff in this action.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted, that under the present fictitious forms of proceeding (which he hoped soon to see abolished), his client was liable in this Court to a verdict against her for some amount of mesne profits, but submitted that as Osborne's demise, who was the real plaintiff, was dated in April, 1851, the damages could not be extended beyond that time.

His HONOR, in summing up, directed the Jury that in estimating their damages, they were not confined to the date of the demise by Osborne, but they might find for the whole of the six years next before action brought.

Verdict accordingly for the plaintiff, damages £1667 7s. 4d.

Leave was reserved to move on the point taken by the Solicitor-General.

PENDRAY, ADMINISTRATOR v. BREMER.

This was an action on a promissory note, dated 3rd November, 1846, made by one Lewis, payable to the defendant, and indorsed by him to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded, 1st,

That he did not indorse the bill; 2nd, That there was no presentment; 3rd, That there was no notice of dishonour; and, lastly, To the common counts non-assumpsit

Mr. Fisher appeared for the plaintiff; the Solicitor-General for the defendant.

Verdict was found as follows, viz.:—On the first issue for the plaintiff: on the second and third issue for the plaintiff, by consent; on the fourth for the defendant, by consent. Damages £78 8s. 3d.

The following Jurors were fined for non-attendance, on their names being called at the sitting of the Court, viz.:—John Fairfax, £3; George Forbes, £3; Henry Fisher, £3; William Hindson, £2. Robert Gill was also fined £3 for being absent on the resumption of the sitting of the Court after adjournment in the middle of the day. Mr. Gill's fine was subsequently remitted.

Cause List for Friday: Thornhill *v.* Roberts; Smith *v.* Devine; Lord *v.* Campbell; Morehead *v.* Lang; Barnett *v.* Jones; Morrison *v.* Hanratty; Lord *v.* Campbell; Stirling *v.* Hamilton.

WOOL SALES.

Sale of 953 bales, by C. and J. D. Jacomb, on 19th May:—

Ex George—MW in diamond, 4 at 16d; AC, 3 at 17d; SPS, 1 at 15d; FR, 1 at 16d; EA, 2 at 15½d; A in diamond, 1 at 13½d; A over TG, 1 at 15d; A over DWY, 1 at 15½d; A over P, 1 at 16d.

Ex Ajax—CR, 18 at 13½d; MW in diamond, 2 at 16d, 2 at 12½d; AC, 2 at 17½d; BN in square, 1 at 14d; AR, 13 at 15d; RW, 11 at 13½d; SPR, 6 at 16½d; SS, 4 at 15½d, 1 at 15d; WC in diamond, 4 at 17d; ARF, 3 at 16½d; RP, 3 at 12d; CC, 2 at 16d; LA, 1 at 18d, 1 at 17½d; SP, 1 at 13d; CH, 1 at 13d; M'N, 2 at 11d; NB, 1 at 8½d.

Ex Earl Grey—XL, 4 at 16½d; XL over S, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 15½d; C in triangle over I Field, 3 at 16½d; RW, 12 at 13½d, 3 at 13d; CL over L, 2 at 14½d, 5 at 14d; CR over S, 3 at 16d, 1 at 13½d; CR, 1 at 14d; CS, 2 at 14d, 1 at 13½d; TC, 1 at 17½d; SP, 1 at 13d; SPS, 1 at 12d; L2A in diamond, 1 at 12½d; FW, 16 at 15½d; AXRR, 7 at 15½d; diamond with C by the side, 13 at 18d, 7 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d, 8 at 16d; AC, 6 at 15½d, 5 at 15d; MN, 2 at 16d, 5 at 15d; MM, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 14½d; RW, 7 at 13½d, 1 at 12d; SPR, 13 at 16½d, 7 at 15d, 4 at 12½d; XLAL, 2 at 19½d, 5 at 18d, 9 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d, 6 at 15½d; CRR, 1 at 15½d, 3 at 14d; SPS, 1 at 10½d; S in diamond, 1 at 10½d; pickings, 1 at 14½d; W & C, 2 at 19½d, 26 at 18½d, 16 at 18d, 13 at 17½d, 7 at 17d, 17 at 16½d, 7 at 16d, 1 at 15d, 2 at 14½d; GG, 9 at 13½d, 57 at 13d, 8 at 12d; TT, 8 at 14d, 24 at 13½d, 3 at 12½d; S S, 3 at 11d, 1 at 10d; HH, 1 at 15½d; BB, 1 at 14d; LO, 1 at 10d; S over M—M, 8 at 16½d, 2 at 15d.

Ex Phœnician—ACH over Eurimbola, 26 at 17½d, 23 at 17d, 3 at 15½d, 3 at 14½d; HYE, 8 at 19½d, 4 at 19d, 14 at 18½d, 2 at 18d, 4 at 17½d, 2 at 13½d; JB, 7 at 19d, 7 at 18½d, 6 at 17½d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 11d; BJB, 6 at 19d, 30 at 18½d, 1 at 17½d; A, 4 at 18d; H, 7 at 12d; H with dash over, 10 at 19d; Pr, 6 at 18d; WK, 9 at 19½d, 5 at 19d; J H A over Moreton Bay, 6 at 18d, 5 at 17½d; MG & Co., 5 at 20d; MS, 6 at 16d; SL, 2 at 15d; WS, 4 at 12½d; BW, 7 at 10½d; R, 1 at 8d; SS, 20 at 11½d, 3 at 10½d; JR over B, 14 at 17½d, 25 at 17d, 12 at 16½d, 1 at 11½d; JHA, 6 at 17d; A over WF, 10 at 14d; A over B, 5 at 11; A, 1 at 11d; A over SL, 18 at 13d, 5 at 12½d, 5 at 12d, 3 at 8½d; AW, 7 at 14, 7 at 13½d; A, 3 at 13d, 7 at 12d, 4 at 9½d; AP, 2 at 7½d; C over MH, 6 at 14d; BW, 1 at 11d; WJM, 6 at 12½d, 6 at 12d, 3 at 11d; WMD, 20 at 13d; WDS, 8 at 13d, 8 at 12½d, 8 at 12d, 8 at 11½d; LS, 6 at 12½d; P, 12 at 17d.

Sale of 283 bales, by J. T. Simes and Co., on 20th May:—

Ex Ajax—DR, 9 at 18d, 2 at 17½d, 1 at 14d; St. Clair, 12 at 17½d, 1 at 17d; C and W, 4 at 18d, 13 at 17½d, 29 at 17d, 4 at 16½d, 1 at 16d; JM in circle, 9 at 16d; TC, 4 at 17d, 2 at 15d, 1 at 14½d; AT, 5 at 11d.; MYG, 1 at 16d; C&A, 1 at 11d.; CC, 1 at 13½d, 1 at 13d; RCr, 1 at 10½d; RR, 8 at 18½d, 6 at 17½d, 5 at 17d; AR, 2 at 18½d, 8 at 17d, 2 at 16d, 2 at 12½d.

Ex Earl Grey—D, 3 at 15½d, 1 at 14d; SH, 3 at 16d, 2 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d; H, 4 at 13½d; FS, 5 at 15d, 1 at 14½d, 5 at 14d, 2 at 13d.

Ex Salsette—Fulton, 24 at 16d, 5 at 15½d, 7 at 15d, 1 at 11½d; R, 3 at 17d, 5 at 16½d.

Ex Phœnician—WET, 25 at 17d; RJ over EH in circle, 8 at 17½d, 8 at 16½d; over M, 4 at 16d, 1 at 15½d.

Ex Gazelle—A in diamond, 1 at 10d.

Ex George—C over Ryder and RR conjoined, 3 at 18½d, 2 at 11d, 2 at 13d; W&C, 2 at 17½d; TCC, 5 at 17d, 1 at 13d; CC, 4 at 17d, 2 at 15½d; H, 1 at 15½d; JR over Lambs, 1 at 15d; Ats, 1 at 12d.

Sale of 575 bales by Marsh and Ebensorough, on 21st May:—

Ex Phœnician—HP, 4 at 19½d; 18 at 18½d; 5 at 18d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 16d, 1 at 12½d; CHG conjoined, 7 at 18½d, 14 at 18d, 20 at 17½d, 14 at 17d, 2 at 13½d; JG&Co, 37 at 17d, 5 at 16½d; 3 at 16d, 1 at 15½d, 1 at 10½d; NMA, 7 at 18d, 7 at 17½d, 19 at 17d, 1 at 12½d; DGL, 5 at 20d, 5 at 18½d, 2 at 18d; LL, 1 at 16d, 1 at 15d; W. and G. Leslie, 5 at 20d, 4 at 19½d, 5 at 19d, 15 at 18½d, 20 at 18d, 5 at 17½d, 13 at 17d, 2 at 15½d; LL over W, 1 at 16d; PW, 13 at 16½d, 4 at 16d, 14 at 14½d; TB, 13 at 16d, 1 at 9d; WT over SG, 6 at 17d, 6 at 16½d; JJ over L, 5 at 17½d; over W, 7 at 17d; over E, 3 at 17d; over ME, 2 at 17d.

Ex Blenheim—B and Co., in circle, 7 at 18d, 14 at 17½d, 15 at 17d, 1 at 15d, 1 at 10d; SCB, in circle, over G, 9 at 16½d; C and Co, 7 at 17d, 6 at 16½d, 12 at 16d, 12 at 15½d, 6 at 15d, 1 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d; B in diamond over S, 9 at 18, 14 at 17½d, 12 at 17d, 5 at 16½d, 1 at 15d, 2 at 12½d; NCJ in diamond, 7 at 17d, 8 at 16½d; MT and LY, 6 at 19d, 7 at 19d, 10 at 18d, 20 at 17½d, 18 at 17d, 16 at 16½d, 2 at 15d.

Ex Earl Grey—AJ, 1 at 20d, 4 at 18½d, 1 at 18d, 2 at 16½d; Dixson over C. and Co., 2 at 19½d; GTF, 2 at 17d; M over AG, 1 at 10½d, 1 at 9d; WG over JR, 2 at [illegible]; SC, 1 at 7½d.

Sale of 257 bales by J. T. Simes and Co., on 23nd May.

Ex Blenheim—Finch, 3 at 22½d, 4 at 19½d, 8 at 18½d, 5 at 18d, 23 at 17½d, 16 at 17d, 3 at 16½d, 1 at 15½d, 3 at 13½d, 4 at 12d; over G and T. Lord, 5 at 16d, 5 at 15½d; Mulgania, 10 at 17½d, 19 at 17d, 20 at 16½d, 2 at 16d; LG, 10 at 17d, 13 at 16½d, 5 at 16d; BE, 10 at 15½d, 1 at 9d.

Ex Earl Grey—JJH, 4 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 1 at 16½d, 1 at 10d; DR, 6 at 18d, 1 at 16½d; WD, 6 at 17½d, 5 at 16d; J in diamond, 4 at 19½d, 5 at 17½d, 2 at 17d; FE, 6 at 16d, 2 at 14½d, 2 at 9½d; WD, 5 at 16½d, 4 at 15½d; D in diamond, 11 at 16½d; 1 at 15d, 2 at 12½d; St. Clair, 19 at 17½d, 1 at 13d.

Sale of 559 bales by Thomas Southey and Son, on 23rd May:—

Ex Duke of Richmond—WHS and diamond, 3 at 20½d, 16 at 19d, 15 at 18½d, 27 at 18d, 27 at 17½d, 27 at 17d, 5 at 16½d, 9 at 14d; J Smith with NSW under, 2 at 18½d, 4 at 18d, 6 at 17½d, 26 at 17d, 35 at 16½d, 25 at 16d, 6 at 13d, 2 at 12½d; SKS, 24 at 16d, 8 at 15½d; JH over M, 8 at 16d, 31 at 15½d, 30 at 15d; WBY over G, 7 at 16½d, 21 at 16d, 33 at 15½d, 1 at 12d; over T, 8 at 16d; over Foxlow, 14 at 16d, 52 at 15½d; DC and Co. over LY, 7 at 16½d, 8 at 16d, 1 at 12½d; DC and Co., 9 at 18½d.

Ex Salsette—DC&Co., 4 at 17d, 3 at 16½d; W Turner, 7 at 15½d; GC, 2 at 16d, 2 at 14½d; HG, 1 at 16d, 1 at 15½d; G in diamond, 1 at 15d; XLAL, 2 at 19½d, 1 at 19d; over S, 2 at 18d, 1 at 15½d; XL, 2 at 16½d; JW, 5 at 18d, 2 at 15½d; SPR, 1 at 15½d; CRR, 1 at 15d; AS, 2 at 9d; GT&Co., 7 at 8½d, 6 at 8d, 1 at 7d.

Sale of 463 bales by C. and J. D. Jacomb, on May 24:—

Ex John Knox—HB, 6 at 16d, 3 at 15½d, 7 at 13½d.

Ex Salsette—SM over, T & H, 7 at 15½d, 3 at 15d; EM, 4 at 15½d, 13 at 15d, 1 at 13d; AT, 1 at 15d, 1 at 14½d; GR, 2 at 16d; G in diamond, 1 at 16d; CRR, 3 at 14½d, 1 at 12½d; AR, 4 at 13½d, 6 at 13d, 2 at 7½d; SP, 1 at 10d; WRB, 2 at 18½d, 3 at 18d, 5 at 16½d, 1 at 16d, 4 at 15½d, 1 at 9½d; NPB, 4 at 17½d, 2 at 17d; JVR, 1 at 16d, 3 at 15½d, 2 at 16d, 4 at 14½d, 1 at 12½d; FS, 3 at 14½d, 5 at 14d.

Ex Phœnician—JP, 7 at 17½d, 126 at 17d, 45 at 16½d, 1 at 14d; DS, 2 at 13½d, 8 at 12½d, 15 at 12d, 33 at 11½d, 12 at 10½d; WY and Co. over B & X, 2 at 18½d, 19 at 17d, 16 at 16½d; over HG, 8 at 16½d; over C, 6 at 16½d, 6 at 15½d; over AP and F, 10 at 14½d, 5 at 14; over AF, 20 at 15½d, 1 at 7½d; over B, 7 at 16d; over ET, 6 at 16d, 3 at 15½d.

Sale of 398 bales by Thomas Southey and Son, on May 27:

Ex Blenheim—M in diamond, 1 at 23½d; K in diamond, 17 at 20d; AJ, 11 at 20d; I in diamond, 4 at 19d; AE, 8 at 19½d, 4 at 19d, 7 at 16½d, 2 at 16d; W in circle, 13 at 15d; I 2 at 15d; R, 1 at 7½d; JB, 5 at 15d, 6 at 14½d; L over JP, 3 at 9½d; EB, 8 at 11d; TCS, 7 at 17½d; 10 at 16½d, 4 at 16d, 2 at 13d; Maxwell, 6 at 17½d, 3 at 16½d, 2 at 15½d, 1 at 15d; JM, 7 at 17½d, 2 at 16d; LN, 1 at 18d; Walcha, 15 at 17d, 6 at 14½d, 2 at 12d; HO, 37 at 16d, 41 at 15d, 1 at 19½d; Z over JS, 8 at 17½d, 18 at 17d, 17 at 16½d, 1 at 11d; JA over U, 8 at 17½d, 2 at 16½d; JW, 7 at 18d, 1 at 14½d; C in triangle over AT, 10 at 14½d.

Ex Salsette—WBY over G, 6 at 17d, 10 at 16½d, 7 at 15d; B, 2 at 17½d, 1 at 17d, 1 at 16d; HH, 3 at 14d, 2 at 10½d; A in diamond, 4 at 12d, 1 at 11d; B in diamond, 4 at 14½d, 1 at 13½d; C in diamond, 5 at 12d, 4 at 10½d; D in diamond, 3 at 12½d, 2 at 11d; E in diamond 3 at 13d, 2 at 12½d, 1 at 12d; N, 4 at 18d, 4 at 17½d, 5 at 15½d; CAW, 1 at 17½d, 4 at 15½d, 5 at 10½d.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

IMPRESSIONS OF ILLAWARRA.

In coasting along the eastern shores of New South Wales, it rarely happens that the voyager finds his eye greeted by approach to or promise of fertility. Impassable ranges in the back ground, fronted by impenetrable-looking scrubs, on surf-guarded beaches, form the general features of the landscape on which he gazes from the deck. If, however, he chances to sweep into the deep bight formed by the coast line of the Illawarra district, he cannot fail to be struck with the difference of appearance. The bold ranges in the back ground, indeed, are still there, but greatly diminished in altitude from the Snowy Mountains of Gipps Land, and the rugged heights which guard the Maneroo district; while between the Illawarra hills and the sea gentle slopes, clothed with the richest verdure, run down to the water's edge, breaking away behind into openings into the fringing forest, offering most tempting sites for rural abodes. If the traveller chance to land at Wollongong, the chief town of the district, instead of finding his favourable impressions diminished, he will in all probability find them confirmed and increased. There is a degree of repose, comfort, and content about the unpretending little village, beyond anything easily to be met with in the colony. Although highly picturesque scenery is to be met with at a few miles distance, the immediate neighbourhood of the town presents none. Its characteristic is richness. The well-fed appearance of the cattle and horses met with in a short ramble in the neighbourhood, bear testimony to the goodness of the feed to which they evidently have unstinted access. The well-kept fences in every direction within a considerable distance from the town, the value set upon the land, and the care bestowed upon it—although one cannot help wishing occasionally that a little more ornamental timber had been left in the clearing, and that the ugly stumps had been rooted up when their leafy honours fell. It is some consolation to find that the graceful cabbage-palm, waving its beauteous head by the side of a run of water, has been purposely spared from the axe. The cabbage-tree and an occasional aloe attest the mildness of the climate, while the ranges towards the west and north-west promise shelter from the hot winds of the Australian summer, from which it is so difficult to escape. Wollongong at the first sight presents itself as the very place to which an invalid might resort in hope of benefit from change of air. It is a pity that no meteorologist or physician has thought it worth while to study the details of the weather, and to transmit to Dr. Clarke, of London, for the next edition of his work on "Climate." Perhaps when gold has laid on steam, and our coasts become nearly as easy of access from England as Madeira was a few years since, Wollongong may become the resort of the children of Albion, seeking relief from disease, real or imaginary—phthysis or ennui. *Chi sa?* The inhabitants seem to partake of the quiet spirit of the scenery. One would not guess the town to be opulent, but everything bespeaks the absence of poverty: every one seems at his ease. One additional feature can hardly fail to be particularly noticed. There appears to exist amongst them a more kindly and friendly feeling than is commonly met with in the colony, and the stranger who has travelled far and wide in the land is agreeably surprised at the good humoured "good day" which he meets with in a stroll through Wollongong and the neighbourhood.

BATHURST.

Committals.—John Rayson and William Farrell were, in the early part of this month, committed for trial by J. B. Daniel and John Tom Lane, Esquires, at Orange, for illegally slaughtering a heifer.—On the 11th instant, Thomas Lane was committed for trial, by the Police Magistrate, at Bathurst, for stealing from the Turon, from the person of John Brady, two one pound notes and twenty-one shillings in silver.—On the 12th instant, Henry Doyle was fully committed by the Police Magistrate, at Bathurst, for stealing at Kelso five sides of leather, the property of John Jeffries.

Robbery, being Armed.—On the 15th instant, a person named Gately preferred a charge of robbery against a person named Ryan, to the effect, that he came into his house at Meadow Flat, and stole therefrom a saddle, valued at £4, the property of one Bentock: a warrant has been issued for his apprehension.

Inquest.—On Tuesday, the 16th instant, an inquisition was held by Captain Sutherland, at the Crooked Billet Inn, Bathurst, on view of the body of Bernard Fanning, who had been found dead with his throat cut, on the afternoon of the previous day. The evidence of the different witnesses who were examined, showed that the deceased was living, as fiddler, at the Crooked Billet, and that on the last Sunday night he was ill after drink, and had been to Dr. Machattie, who administered some medicine to him. After dinner on Monday, he obtained from the cook some hot water, a razor, and looking-glass; and after having shaved himself he went into the kitchen, which he shortly left, and was about an hour or an hour and a half afterwards found lying on the floor of a little bed-room with his throat cut, he being then quite dead. When found his throat was frightfully gashed, and the floor of the room was deluged with blood. The razor was lying open on the floor alongside of him, and on a wooden bench was the little looking-glass raised up against a brick. Both the razor and looking-glass were covered with blood. The deceased was much addicted to drinking, and was deposed to by one witness as being known by the name of Barney, and by another as being commonly called the blind fiddler. Dr. Machattie deposed, that on Sunday night last, about twelve o'clock, the deceased came to his house, and was then suffering from delirium tremens. He seemed to be in great despair, and said he had been drinking very hard for some time past. He prescribed for him, and deceased then went away; he returned next day, and seemed better, and he did not see him again until he was dead. On examining the body he found a deep cut on the left side of the neck, penetrating through the skin, cellular tissue, and muscles; the left carotid artery was also cut, and the larynx was cut through. He had no doubt that death was produced by the above described injuries, as when the carotid artery is cut through it is always fatal, from the hemorrhage that ensues, except the artery is instantly tied. The deceased, he believed, told him his name was Bernard Fanning. The wound had been made by a sharp cutting instrument, such as a razor, and might have been inflicted by his own hand. The jury returned for their verdict, that the deceased cut his throat whilst in a state of insanity, during a fit of delirium tremens, produced by continued intemperance.

Man found Dead.—On Sunday morning, the body of a man named Thomas Rose, a small settler residing near Bathurst, was found in a creek near Mount Pleasant. When found, there was nothing on the body but a waistcoat and part of a shirt, the remainder of his clothes being discovered at some little distance from where the body lay. The deceased appeared as if he had been scrambling along on his knees for some little distance. He had left home two or three days before on horseback, and his horse returning home without his rider, was the first intimation his family had that he was missing. It is at present conjectured that death was caused by his being exposed to the inclemency of the weather, but there is as yet no certain information as to how he came by his death.

Court of Requests.—On Tuesday a Court of Petty Sessions for the recovery of small debts was held by adjournment from the previous day, at the Court House, Bathurst. The Police Magistrate and William Lee, Esq., J.P. presided. There were eleven new cases, and two continued ones, for adjudication; and the whole of them were disposed of in a very short space of time. Some three or four courts ago, the number of cases of each sittings varied from sixty to eighty, and occupied, generally, two full days in their adjudication. Whether the decrease in the number of cases at present is to be attributed to the discovery of the gold fields or not, I am hardly prepared to say; but, at any rate, the decrease of litigation in a small community is a desirable feature in the advancement of our district, which it is to be hoped will long continue.

ORANGE.

September 13.—Taking a review of past affairs for the last four months I cannot help fancying what will be the state for the next. Before the gold discovery there was an activity in our usual local pursuits which seemed to bid fair for Orange rising to speedy importance; but since then there has been more retrograde movement than otherwise, if not, there has been no sign of improvement particularly manifest. The first great drawback was the cessation of all buildings already in a forward state, and the want of artisans to take in hand other jobs likely to be commenced. Some have since been completed, but not without much persuasion, hard grumbling, and in some instances threats of the stringent influence of the law. All kinds of house and farm servants, who were formerly numerous, and their services obtainable at reasonable rates, are now both scarce and exorbitant in their demands, and not willing to enter into new arrangements, except for very limited periods. With storekeepers all the commodities of life have risen to an exorbitant price, partly from the high rate of carriage from Sydney, but much more from an idea that the demand would be such as to justify their scale of charges. Whether their sales have been proportionately increased I do not know, but fancy that, except for articles peculiarly suited for diggers, and some things especially, as rum and brandy, their sales have fallen off, and are confined principally to those whose circumstances oblige them to deal at retail shops, and who probably in the aggregate constitute the chief consumers. To those people, the times have been peculiarly severe, without much of a corresponding benefit to their various pursuits. Our National School-house is nearly completed, but where an efficient master can be obtained at the usual salary, is a matter difficult to conjecture. There must be an increase to his emoluments, or he cannot live and support a family. This I believe is to be recommended by Mr. Rusden, the Inspector, who a short time since paid this place a visit. As to the likelihood of anything being done, in the way of erecting different places of worship, I do not see the slightest chance, the ordinances of religion are almost confined to two clergymen, both from Carcoar, who officiate, the one in the Court House, the Rev. Mr. Agnew, and the other, the Rev. Mr. Laughton, in a small chapel belonging to the Wealeyan connexion.

The Police business of the district continues efficiently performed; and the duties of the Bench have been much accelerated of late, by the attendance of another Magistrate, Mr. S. B. Daniel, who may now almost be considered a resident among us. The late sale of town allotments much disappointed me, for I was led to believe there would be a great demand and competition for them. Not so however, and whether this arose from any combination, or disinclination to bid one against another, I will not say. As the lots were all purchased by residents in our immediate neighbourhood, and the sale solely attended by them, it speaks rather against the idea that our township is gaining favour with strangers, and that we must of ourselves construct the fabrics of future fame and importance. A great many, however, are impressed with the idea, that some five acre portions are shortly to be submitted, and express an eagerness and anxiety to purchase; whether such a sale is determined on, or even thought of by the Government, I do not know. With respect to private lands, I do not hear of new tenants, where even suitable portions for snug farms have been already advertised; desertion of the place, I am sorry to say, seems more the prevailing characteristic than a desire of occupancy.

There is no doubt, the gold fever has been the principal cause, and carries with it the fascination of an Eastern enchanter. Before it the snake has sheathed its venom, the ass forgotten his bray, local pursuits are blighted, and overlooked in the prevailing mania, and anticipation and avarice gnaws every heart. What the result will be nobody knows, and many are still as sceptical of the discovery of gold, as Prometheus of old about the opening of Pandora's box.

One desideratum to our township is, that if we have much thoroughfare, there will soon be a spacious house for the accommodation of travellers, one that bids fair to rival, not only similar provincial establishments, but even many in the metropolis. Mr. Peisley is employing all the workmen he can get, and two or three months will find it ready for occupation.

This afternoon we have had a thunder squall, with some rain, and violent gusts of wind, quite eclipsing any of the gales we experienced of late: the evening and night are of the same character, and while writing, I can hear the occasional crash of timber in all directions around; verily, this is the vernal equinox with a vengeance.

September 14.—All night and morning we have had nothing but blast after blast, quite sufficient to keep sleep from ordinary mortals, and more especially from those whose habitations are frail, as mine happens to be. No accidents have occurred that I am aware of, though I have heard of many hair-breath 'scapes, from travellers in the bush. To-day we have had occasional showers with a cold wind, and this night is so far settled and calm that, to borrow the words of one of our Australian poets, I don't know who, but most probably B. S.,

> We have scarcely breezes
> To agitate the trees.

From the Muckawa diggings I met several persons, some who have been merely paying the place a visit, and others returning to Ophir, and more favoured localities. One ounce of gold per day has been the average work of each cradle, but as the water is fast failing, and the gold locality of very limited extent, the place is becoming quite deserted. The tide steadily continues flowing to Ophir, and I have no doubt, before the end of this month, the population will be increased by several hundreds. Many parties are doing well there now, and the creek is fast subsiding. I find I have been led into an error, with respect to Mr. Green having been refused payment of license fees, "without a single exception," on his late visit to the Wentworth Diggings. Mr. Green received some, and would have received more, if the parties had their gold cleaned, and in a state to be weighed; but they have promised the amount on the Assistant Commissioner's next visit. The greater part of the people expressed their willingness to pay, if on Mr. Wentworth's arrival he gave them permission to go on working. My informant was a gentleman composing one of the parties on Mr. Wentworth's land when Mr. Green arrived, and whose veracity I could not doubt, I always endeavour to obtain the best information I can, and from the most respectable sources, but at the same time am quite willing and anxious to rectify any errors or misrepresentations which may appear. The Rev. Mr. Agnew, from Carcoar, preached here to-day to a respectable congregation; the service would have been much more numerously attended but for the inclemency and unsettled appearance of the morning.

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